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ABSTRACT

The Appalachian Regional Commission, created via the Regional Development Act of 1965, documents a decade of contributions to Appalachian socioeconomic development in this 1975 annual report. Topics covered in this report include: the ten years of foundation building; the Region before 1965; the Region and the Appalachian Regional Commission; population, employment, and income; finances; transportation; energy, environment, and natural resources; health and child development; education; community development and housing; supplemental grants; research and planning. Cited as some of the Region's more noteworthy accomplishments during the past decade are: (1) a shift from out-migration to in-migration with an average annual in-migration of close to 60,000 people during the past 5 years; (2) a 41% decline in poverty level incomes between 1960 and 1970; (3) a gain of more than one million jobs between 1965 and 1973; (4) a rise in per capita income (from 78% of the national average in 1965 to 81% in 1973); (5) a 10% increase in the number of adults who had finished high school (1960-70); (6) an increase in the average number of physicians per 100,000 residents (92 physicians per 100,000 in 1963 and 100 physicians per 100,000 in 1971). The appendices describe projects for 1976 and name the local development districts. (JC)

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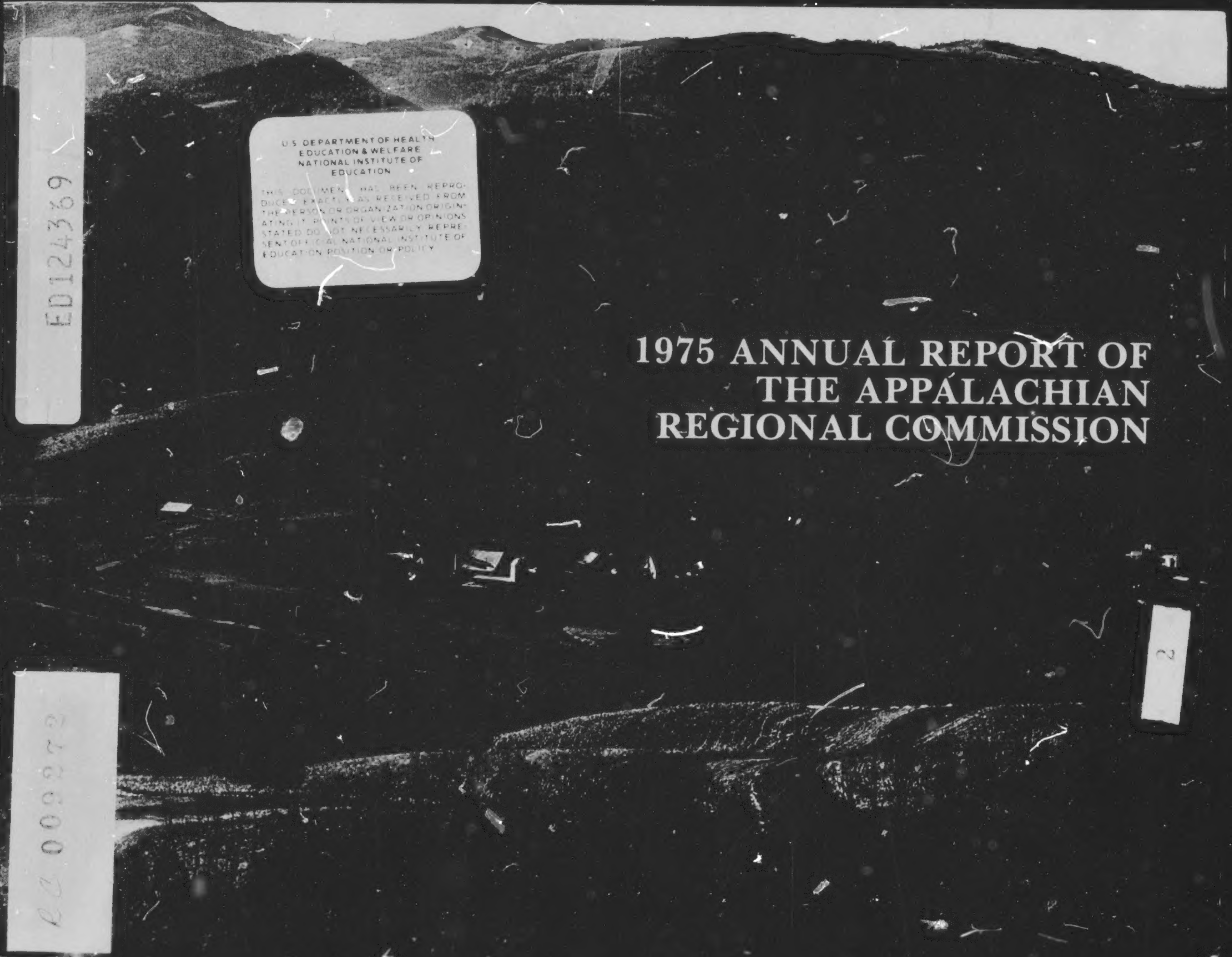

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1975 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1975

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1975.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

DONALD W. WHITEHEAD
Federal Cochairman

JULIAN M. CARROLL
Governor of Kentucky
States' Cochairman

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1975

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Governor Members of the
Appalachian Regional Commission
Federal Cochairman of the
Appalachian Regional Commission

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, I respectfully submit to each of you a report on the activities of the Appalachian Regional Commission carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1975.

This report marks the completion of the first decade of the Commission. Substantial achievements have been made in elevating the economic viability and quality of life in Appalachia. The Region is now poised to capitalize on its rich human and natural resources so that it may offer its people full opportunity for a sustained productive and good life.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY TETER, JR.
Executive Director

1975 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235

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June 30, 1975

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*George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, served as States' Cochairman from July 1 until December 31, 1974.

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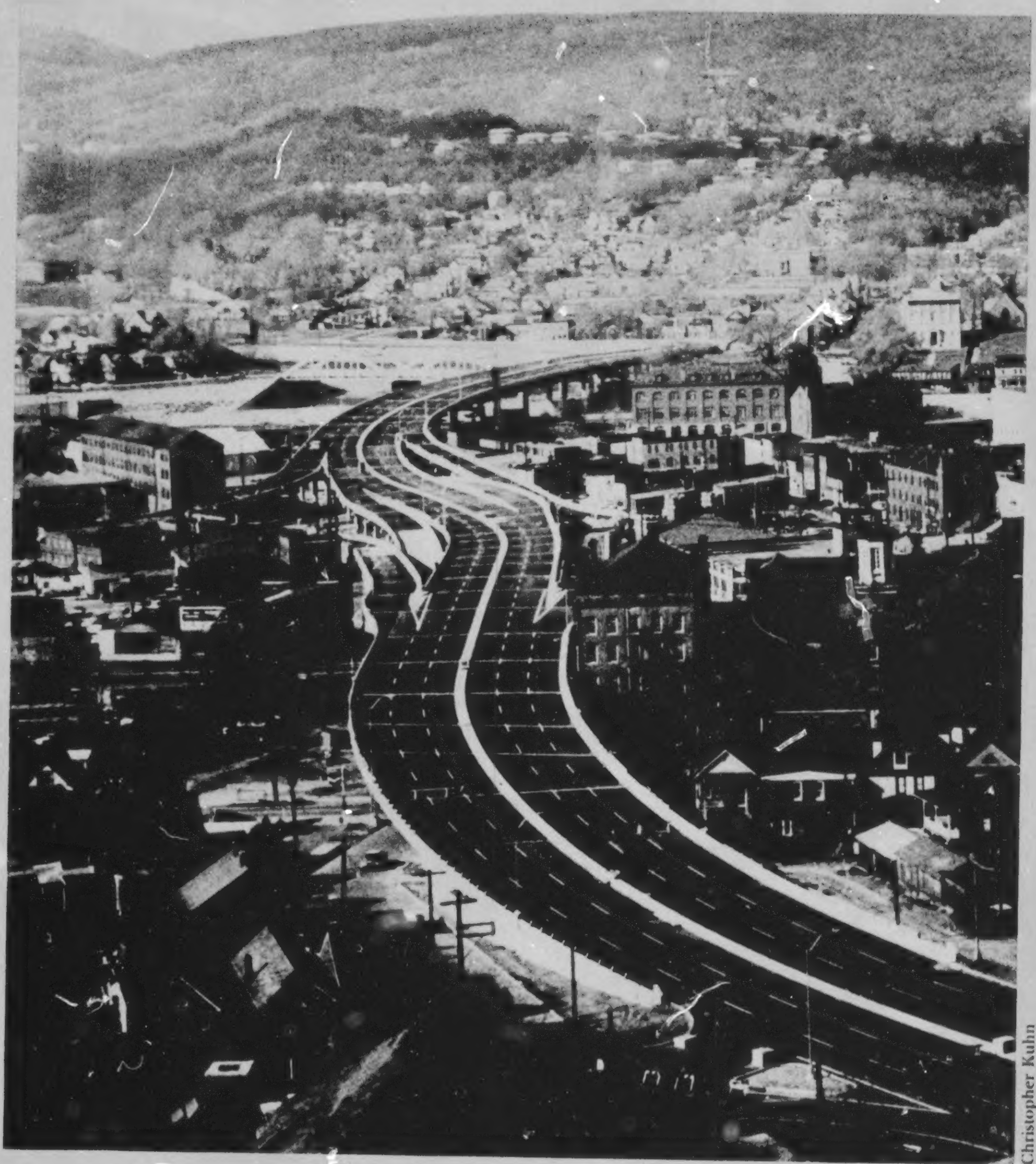


Christopher Kuhn

A Special Report

In March of 1975, the Appalachian Regional Commission completed its first decade. To mark this milestone, the Commission's Annual Report for 1975 has been expanded.

The report includes its usual review of Commission activities during the past fiscal year (as required by the Commission's authorization statutes). But it also takes stock of how far the unique Appalachian experiment has actually come in ten years—and what distance remains to be covered.

Chapter One

Appalachian Electric Co.

A Decade of Foundation Building

1

March 9, 1975, was the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

In the ten years of existence of the Appalachian Regional Commission, created by that Act, the Region's economic vitality has improved significantly. Although much still needs to be done, measurable progress toward the goals envisioned by Congress has been achieved. Appalachia, characterized in 1965 as a "region apart," is now moving toward full participation in American society. Here are the major trends:

- *One of the most striking changes in Appalachia has been a reversal of its population tide: the Region is no longer losing population every year. For several decades, outmigration—especially of young people—had been heavy, largely because of the Region's lack of job opportunities. In the early 60s, Appalachia was losing about 122,000 inhabitants every year; this dropped to about 90,000 in the late 60s. Then, at the beginning of the 70s, the trend reversed; over the last five years, there has been an average annual* immigration *of close to 60,000 persons.*
- *Appalachia has long been characterized as one of the poorest areas of the nation. Yet between 1960 and 1970 the Region experienced a 41-percent decline in the number of people with incomes below the poverty level, while the national figures for the same period showed only a 30-percent decline.*
- *Between 1965 and 1973, Appalachia gained more than one million jobs, in major industrial group employment. Although its rate of growth was not quite so large as that in the nation as a whole, the Appalachian*

economy is showing signs of a healthy expansion into a variety of new industrial activities as well as of growth in its traditional industrial base.

- *Another indication of the improvement in the economic health of the Region has been Appalachia's per capita income: it has risen since 1965, both absolutely and relative to the national average. It increased from $2,180 in 1965 to $4,110 in 1973 (the most recent year for which figures are available) —a rise of 89 percent. In comparison, national per capita income rose by 81 percent over this period. The Region's per capita income therefore climbed from 78 percent of the national average in 1965 to 81 percent in 1973.*
- *Paralleling these economic changes have been improvements in Appalachia's social conditions. In education, for example, only one-third of the Region's adult population had completed high school in 1960. By 1970, this had risen to 44 percent. In health, Appalachia had an average of 92 physicians for every 100,000 residents in 1963. This rose to 100 doctors for every 100,000 inhabitants in 1971.*

The ARC Program

A number of factors unrelated to Commission activities have been responsible for these improvements—among them, increased unemployment in urban centers close to the Region, and larger Social Security payments—but the Appalachian program certainly has also contributed, directly and indirectly, to these advances. In program areas where the Commission has concentrated its efforts, ARC investments have had major impact.

Highways

Since the Commission's beginning, its highway program has been viewed as the cornerstone of economic development in the Region. Appalachia's potential can never be realized until its isolation is overcome. In ARC's ten years, 1,382 miles, or 51.4 percent, of the development highways authorized for assistance under the Act have been completed or are under construction; of these, 1,066 miles are open for traffic. This represents achievement. It takes five or six years to get any major highway project out of the planning stages and into construction. Moreover, all of the 13 states had to agree to funding priorities involved in this program.

There is evidence that the primary purpose of this highway system—long-range economic development of the Region—is being accomplished. For example, new industrial plants have appeared in the Region, and the majority of these plants have been located within a few minutes of the new highways. Access roads funded with ARC assistance have made it possible for residents of the Region to get to industrial sites, hospitals, schools, recreational facilities and other public facilities more quickly and easily—indeed, sometimes to get to them at all.

The Commission program allocates funds to stimulate development projects along highway corridors (and thereby maximize the impact of the highways). A typical project under this program is a site at Pick Creek, Virginia, along Corridor Q. Supported by an ARC grant, the Giles County government planned and improved the site. An industrial plant, employing some 200 persons, moved to the site in 1974.

In addition to its long-range effect on development, highway construction has an immediate impact on employment. The Federal Highway Administration estimated that each $100 million expended in 1973 on federal aid to highway construction generated an average of 3,500 direct and 3,500 indirect jobs—1,800 in the manufacturing sector, 1,300 in the wholesale trades, transportation and service sectors and 400 in mining and other sectors. The Appalachian highway program thus generated close to 7,000 direct and 7,000 indirect jobs in 1975 alone.

Outside of the highway program, the Commission's major investments have been in environmental projects, health and child development, education and community facilities.

Energy and Environment

In its ten years, ARC has funded a sizable body of research on energy and environmental matters. This research has been used by the Appalachian states, the local development districts, various federal agencies and industries in a variety of ways: to help arrive at planning and policy decisions; to formulate state laws and regulations; to help plan and carry out environmental control projects, and to determine where new energy markets will be. In ARC's first years, research often dealt with a specific topic of rather narrow gauge; now, most research is part of a large-scale program—such as research on the Monongahela River basin in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland (much of which was funded by EPA), which deals with environmental improvements and economic opportunities.

In the current national energy situation, the Appalachian coal industry once again has become vitally important to the nation. A major study, funded by ARC, the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the National Science Foundation, predicted that coal production in Appalachia will, at the least, double—and could quintuple—over the last quarter of this century. The study pointed out that the Appalachian states must shape this growth if they are to obtain the greatest benefit from it (see page 38).

The Commission has funded many projects aimed at improved use of natural resources and restoration of the environment, including removal of junk cars, improvement of timber quality and productivity, land-use planning, sealing of abandoned oil and gas wells, development of uses for coal mine refuse and four categories of mine area restoration: mine fire control, subsidence control, surface mine reclamation and mine drainage pollution control. Most projects funded today are made part of broad-gauge development programs of local development districts in the states.

Health and Child Development

Because of programs pioneered by ARC, Appalachia today has planning capabilities in the health field unmatched by other rural areas in the nation. Comprehensive areawide health planning, designed to provide a way by which local areas could establish their health priorities by identifying local needs, was one of ARC's early priorities. By 1975, 90 percent of rural Appalachia was served by agencies doing such planning, in contrast to less than 50 percent of the rest of the nation.

The Commission established a number of multicounty health demonstration areas mandated to increase the comprehensiveness and quality of health care in their service areas. The programs that they have developed have tended to take a comprehensive view of health care—that is, most projects include screening diagnosis and treatment. Out of these demonstration areas ARC developed its present primary care program, which has been cited by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a model for, and less costly than other federally supported rural health programs. More than 70 such primary care projects are now operating in the Region.

ARC's child development program, which aims to foster the healthy growth of children in the all-important years up to the age of six, now serves more than 100,000 children and their families in 223 of Appalachia's 397 counties.

Education

With only 20 percent of its 11th and 12th graders enrolled in job-relevant vocational education courses in 1965–66, Appalachia was not providing its young people with an education suited to the world of work. Improvement of the skills of young Appalachians was therefore given first priority when the Commission's education program was established, in the belief that this would have the most immediate impact on the economic development of the Region. The Commission has used ARC funds to help construct or expand more than 500 vocational education facilities, and has insisted that the curricula these facilities offer be closely related to job opportunities in their areas. Over the decade from 1965 to 1975, the percentage of high school juniors and seniors enrolled in job-relevant courses has nearly doubled—to 39 percent.

A secondary goal of the ARC education program was to improve guidance and placement services for students in vocational education facilities; this effort has been so successful that graduates of ARC-assisted schools are now reported to be placed in jobs at a slightly higher rate than the national average. Recently, ARC has funded a wide range of career education courses for both the secondary and post-secondary student population.

Community Facilities

In 1965 not only was the Region sorely lagging in a broad range of community facilities but also the lack of local public revenues in many Appalachian communities prevented those communities from raising the required local matching share needed to take advantage of a number of existing federal programs in the facilities area. These federal programs generally required a local match of between 50 percent and 70 percent of project costs. To alleviate this situation, a supplemental grant section was incorporated into the Act, authorizing the Commission to increase the federal share of existing federal grant-in-aid programs to up to 80 percent, thus lowering the required match to 20 percent of project costs and enabling many more applicants to take advantage of the existing programs.

Community facilities funded under this program have included water and sewer projects, access roads, solid waste treatment facilities, airport improvements, parks, libraries and neighborhood facilities—a total of 1,255 projects for which the ARC grants have totaled over $260 million.

Overall, the Commission's ten years of experience with supplemental grants have seen a gradual shift from investments in education and health facilities to projects and programs more directly related to both the potential for, and the impact of, the growth of industrial and commercial opportunities. As the earlier priority investments in education and health reach the payoff stage, and the quality of the labor force is improved, the Region is becoming more attractive as a location for industry, commerce and tourism. Investments geared to taking advantage of a community's growth potential—such as industrial park development, transportation, tourism and recreational development—are steadily increasing.

These efforts have been aimed at reducing the Region's enormous deficit in public facilities: for water, sewerage, solid waste and recreation alone, this deficit was estimated as late as 1975 to amount to over $7.2 billion. Although every ARC dollar contributed to community facility projects has generated close to six dollars from other sources, the unmet needs remain enormous.

Housing

In 1965, the Region's housing was in much poorer condition than that in the nation as a whole. More than a quarter of Appalachian homes needed major repairs or replacement. In rural areas, the situation was even worse.

ARC has assisted the Appalachian states to improve their housing in three ways. It has helped 10 of its 13 states to establish state housing finance agencies; these agencies have generated nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars in housing loans and mortgages. The Commission also has granted the states $2 million to help in the planning of low- and moderate-income housing. Finally, the Commission established a revolving planning-loan fund under which 110 loans, totaling more than $4.6 million, have been approved. These loans represent approximately 5,700 units of housing that are either constructed, under construction or planned, out of a total of 12,000 units that were originally contemplated.

The ARC Partnership

Perhaps the most important contribution of the Commission's Appalachian program is the mechanism it has established for coordinating decision making and planning among all levels of government—federal, state and local. Through the Commission, these governments work together to establish regional priorities and plan regional investments.

In the Appalachian program, decisions on policy and priorities are not imposed from above, as they are in many federal grant-in-aid programs. They are reached instead in regular meetings between the 13 member Governors of the Commission or their representatives—representing the states—and the federal cochairman—representing the federal point of view. With local development districts now in place to cover every county in the Region, it has become possible for the Appalachian states to rely on these districts in determining local priorities and needs, so that the state planning process is based on local planning and avoids scattered investments which do not complement and support each other. Thus when the states and the federal member of the Commission jointly arrive at a strategy, based on each state's integration of local interests, the end result is a coordinated use of scarce public funds.

The Gaps Persist

Taking stock of the first decade of the Appalachian program, it is clear that the distinctive ARC decision-sharing process, the investments of ARC funds *and* the effects of other federal and state investments in the Region have brought about many positive changes in the quality of life for Appalachians. However, the Region still has a long road ahead before the gaps between it and the rest of the nation are closed.

- Appalachia's population is generally more scattered than the national population. About 45 percent of the Region's population lived in dispersed locations in 1970, compared to a national average of only 22 percent. The delivery of public services is thus both more difficult and more costly in the Region than in the nation as a whole.
- Appalachia remains one of the nation's largest pockets of poverty. In 1970 18 percent of its inhabitants—35 percent in Central Appalachia—had incomes below the poverty line, compared with a national level of only 14 percent.
- The recent recession had a significant impact on Appalachian employment, particularly in Northern and Southern Appalachia, where the capital goods and textile industries suffered severely.
- Many parts of the Region still have per capita incomes well below the national average: in 1972, 192 of the Region's 397 counties had per capita incomes equal to only 79 percent or less of the national average. Only 5 Appalachian counties were above the national average in per capita income in 1972.
- Only 7.3 percent of Appalachia's adult population had completed a college education in 1970, and only 43.8 percent had completed high school, compared to national averages of 10.7 percent and 52.3 percent respectively. In the same year, the Region's adult population had completed a median of 11.1 years of school, a full year less than the national median (12.1).
- Appalachia's ratio of 100 physicians to every 100,000 inhabitants compares unfavorably to the national average of 154 doctors to every 100,000 inhabitants. Appalachia continues to have alarmingly high rates of tuberculosis, hepatitis, measles, rubella and other diseases readily controllable through appropriate measures.

In the years to come, ARC will require every resource at its command to help Appalachia meet the two major challenges it faces:

- The Region must take advantage of the progress made over this decade and continue its efforts to catch up with the nation as a whole.
- The Region must learn to use effectively the renewed importance of coal, in this period when energy production and distribution are critical in the nation, both to fuel its economy and to diversify its industrial base—but, at the same time, to protect the Appalachian environment and to preserve the Region's cultural heritage.

These challenges will place rigorous demands on ARC's programs to help the Region capitalize on its decade of foundation building and its new opportunities.

Chapter Two

Dianne M. Brogden

The Region before 1965

Pride, independence, skepticism and isolation are reflected in Appalachia's history and folklore, and they remain dominant characteristics of the Region's culture today.

In the 18th century, Appalachia, up to then the province of Indians, explorers and fur trappers, began to be penetrated by frontiersmen—settlers like Daniel Boone. Throughout that century, a flood of immigrants made their way to the Region's valleys and, gradually, up the sides of its mountains. The majority of those who settled were Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English—with a few Germans and Huguenots. Like most Americans, they were seeking escape from religious intolerance, harsh governments or land no longer able to support their needs. They were, by and large, a stern people accustomed to hardship and eager to find freedom and a new home.

They fought in the Revolutionary War—probably as much for freedom from the imposition of government as for the formation of a new nation. Set apart and independent in their mountains, Appalachians had little contact with any form of government, old or new. Following the Revolution, Appalachia lapsed back into isolation. While waves of settlers passed through the hills on their way West, some found the mountainous Region to their liking and remained, steadily adding to the numbers living in the quiet, narrow valleys.

Again, Appalachians fought in Indian warfare in the old Southwest in the early 1800s and later in the Civil War, when divided loyalties resulted in divided states—a severe enough division to cause the western counties of Virginia, alienated from the rest of the state by mountains and convictions, to move to form the free and separate state of West Virginia. And again when the wars were over, Appalachians reverted to their traditional ways.

Pioneers continued to cross the mountain passes and head West, but very few remained to make their homes in the mountains. Appalachia was no longer a frontier. Few people left the Region during that period, preferring to remain on land settled by their ancestors. The population grew, slowly but steadily—and soon the land became unable to support the people. Game was depleted, and the hills were far too rugged to support farming as a major regional industry. By the late 1800s, many had turned to the dense forest for livelihood, and the timber industry became an important provider.

The Discovery of Coal

Then came the event that was to set the course of recent Appalachian history: the discovery of coal.

Speculators from the outside were quick to take advantage of unsophisticated Appalachians, who did not realize the financial implications of the discovery. Land and mineral rights were sold for a few cents an acre. Large coal companies moved in, building mines and company towns. Coal mining quickly became the major industry and the major employer. Mining became a tradition, handed down from father to son.

Like timber, coal was shipped outside the Region. Unlike timber, however, coal could not be replaced. State and local governments benefited little from the depletion of these resources. Timbering left bare soil to slide down the mountains; mining left streams polluted and land pitted and augered beyond repair.

No severance taxes were levied, heavy coal trucks damaged already poor roads and pollution and environmental damage soon became major by-products of the industry.

A Time of Crisis

The Appalachian states found themselves locked into a circle of poverty and deprivation. Limited access to the Region discouraged new investments. Narrow, winding roads distorted time-distance travel, inhibiting potential industrial developers because of the problems involved in getting products to market. Yet better roads in this mountainous terrain were prohibitively expensive: the per-mile cost of highway building was double and often triple the national averages. Poor transportation also directly affected the lives of the citizens by limiting their access to existing human services and isolating them from the social and cultural changes taking place in the rest of the country.

The states' fiscal problems went far beyond transportation, however. Limited income meant limited services. Lessening demand for coal, coupled with improved technology, closed many mines and mechanized others to the point where many fewer miners were needed to produce the same amounts of coal. Thousands of miners found themselves unemployed and unemployable. There were no jobs and no educational programs for retraining. Young people faced a similar dilemma: little or no opportunity to train for skill-demanding jobs.

The result was predictable—people left the Region en masse. The 1950s was an era of outmigration. The first to go were the young people, in search of better economic opportunity. Following closely were those with families to support. The loss of its most productive people multiplied the financial burdens of the states. Fewer people were paying taxes, and more were demanding services.

The states, with their floundering economies, lacked the resources and the expertise to glean their fair share of federal dollars. Most federal programs required matching money on the state or local level. The Appalachian states simply did not have the money to attract the federal dollars.

By the late 1950s Appalachia could no longer break out of this circle of poverty by itself. The demand for coal was low, thousands were out of work, and many were leaving the Region. The states were crippled by the high degree of social dependence. Highways were inadequate and dangerous; housing conditions were among the worst in the nation; health services were concentrated around the larger towns, leaving thousands of rural residents without care; educational systems struggled along unable to afford the equipment and specialized assistance to train people in economically viable skills. Local governments could not afford modern water and sewerage systems or the other amenities that both attract industry and improve the quality of life.

Several Appalachian Governors, aware of the growing economic crisis, recognized the regional nature of its causes. With the Presidential campaign of 1960 came intense media scrutiny, which brought national recognition of the problems facing the people of Appalachia. The united stand of the Governors, combined with the interest of the Administration and the Congress, resulted in legislation to help the Region identified as Appalachia to deal with its economic and social ills. This legislation, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, created the Appalachian Regional Development Program and the Appalachian Regional Commission to administer it.

Chapter Three

Kenneth Murray

The Region and the Appalachian Regional Commission

In the original legislative proposals for establishing the Appalachian Regional Commission, eleven states were included in the Region. Congress added New York during the bill's passage, and Mississippi was added in a later amendment. Stretching from southern New York to northern Mississippi, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by high, rolling hills and deep, narrow valleys, the Region includes in its 195,000 square miles all of West Virginia and portions of twelve other states—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities[1] in its 13 states.

The Subregions

Within the Region, the Commission has recognized identifiable subregions, each of which has distinctive income, population and employment characteristics—and hence distinctive development needs.

Northern Appalachia, the most populous, most urbanized and largest of the subregions, is composed of the Appalachian portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, and all but nine Southern counties of West Virginia. Industrial activity here is heavily concentrated in the production of capital goods and intermediate industrial products. But this production still generally springs from outmoded and inefficient technologies.

[1] In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

Kenneth Murray

Central Appalachia, the smallest, poorest and least populous of the subregions, extends diagonally across almost the entire width of the Region. It includes all of Appalachian Kentucky, the northwestern counties of Appalachian Tennessee, seven counties in southwestern Virginia and the nine southern counties of West Virginia. A predominantly rural area, this subregion is still heavily dependent upon the coal industry.

Southern Appalachia, characterized by rapid population growth and industrialization, extends from the Highlands of Virginia to the margins of the Mississippi coastal plains. It includes the Appalachian portions of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Carolina, the eastern counties of Appalachian Tennessee and 14 counties in Southwestern Virginia. During its recent rapid growth, Southern Appalachia's economic activity was initially concentrated in the textile and apparel industries but has spread to a wide variety of related industries.

In addition to these three subregions, the counties in the Region which contain topographically high (1,000 feet or over) areas with high recreation potential have been designated as constituting the Highlands Area. This area overlays parts of the other three subregions.

The Commission

Congress established the Commission to consist of a federal cochairman, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Governor or his representative from each of the 13 states. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman. (Through June 30, 1975, the Governors took turns serving six-month terms in this position.) The Act provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each Governor names an official state representative along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

During the first Commission meeting, the Governors created the position of states' regional representative to give them a continuing voice in program administration and policy making.

Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds, the states' staff by state funds.

Operation of the Commission

ARC project proposals can be brought before the Commission only by a state; they cannot originate at the federal level. And they must be consistent with the development policies and strategies of the state's development plan. All formal actions approving projects require the affirmative vote of the Commission's federal cochairman and a majority of its state members.

Local participation is achieved through the multicounty local development districts (LDDs). Every county in the Appalachian Region is now in, or being served by one of these districts (see list on page 119 and map on page 121).

While it is the role of each state government to help accomplish the aims of the Appalachian program by translating regional goals and information into specific priorities and action programs for that state each year, it is the role of the LDDs, acting through their various public committees, to prepare advisory plans for the state, indicating local needs and desires. These plans are, in turn, submitted to the Governor to be considered in developing a state Appalachian development plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plans are followed by the Commission and the states in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

This system of decision-making and implementation has the effect of building up state and local capabilities to make the kinds of decisions that must be made to use combined federal, state and local revenues most effectively. The ARC structure encourages the growth of state potential for conducting programs in many areas. It emphasizes the LDDs as a vehicle for coordinating a number of federal programs, of which the Appalachian program is only one. The result is that decisions on investments, instead of being arbitrarily imposed by a federal bureaucracy, are more and more made by the people whom they will most affect. And these people find themselves better equipped all the time to make the decisions intelligently.

Activities of the LDDs

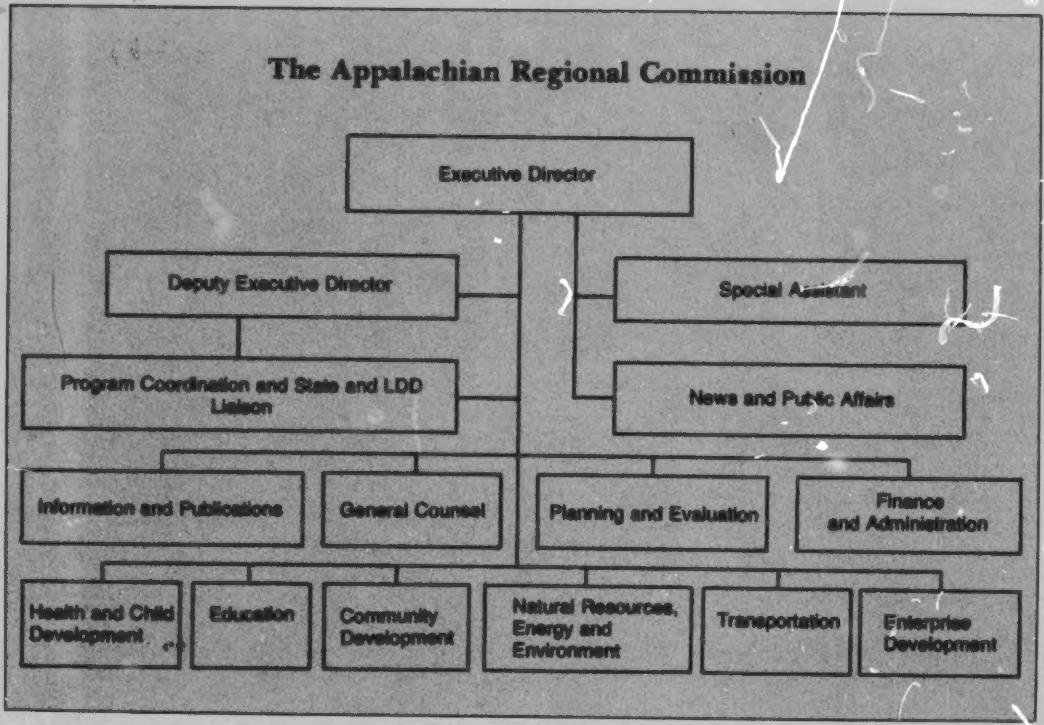
The form and function of local development districts are determined by each state's own institutional traditions and legislative direction. The states have a large number of alternatives open to them in deciding if any one local development district will be a council of governments, a nonprofit development commission or a joint planning and development agency. The Commission feels that to assure representation and accountability in local development, the LDDs should be public agencies qualified to take action and make recommendations regarding public policies, with at least a majority of their members being elected public officials or their appointees. Thus, most state authorizing legislation establishes the development district as a public agency. Additionally, all districts have in common a multicounty, multifunctional approach with provision for the participation of local governments and citizens from their area.

Public officials in the LDDs have the responsibility for making the public decisions necessary to implement the plans and proposals of the development districts. The remaining membership generally includes representatives having special familiarity with community issues and reflecting all interests in the area, including low-income and minority groups.

The LDDs carry on a wide and varying range of activities, including:

- planning for areawide (i.e., LDD-wide) development
- assistance to local governments and other eligible participants in the development of proposals for joint programs and projects and in facilitating grant-in-aid support for them
- research on areawide resources, problems and potentials
- technical planning and research assistance to participating local governments, review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments including the development of priorities for Appalachian-assisted projects
- encouraging and facilitating areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services.

Of particular importance to the planning and investment process has been the development of the Commission's areawide action program (AAP). As pioneered by LDDs like the North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, the AAP will provide local decision-makers with an overall development/investment process which links planning to programming in order to meet local needs and solve local problems, stimulate economic growth, and seek to achieve strategic objectives through five-year and one-year funding schedules. Additionally, each AAP submission serves as an early alert to the state and the Commission to indicate what sorts of projects are likely to be submitted during the time


The Appalachian Regional Commission
Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Special Assistant
Program Coordination and State and LDD Liaison
News and Public Affairs
Information and Publications
General Counsel
Planning and Evaluation
Finance and Administration
Health and Child Development
Education
Community Development
Natural Resources, Energy and Environment
Transportation
Enterprise Development

period. As a result, the document is a consolidated development investment program that will meet planning, priority-setting and other funding requirements of ARC, federal, state and local funding agencies.

The Commission Staff

The Commission staff, which totals approximately 110 persons (see the table of organization above) was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967, the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs. Commission staff members are thus neither federal nor state employees but employees of an independent public body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 Appalachian states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are to assist the states and the Commission in:

- developing on a continuing basis comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region
- processing applications for funds to support these plans through financial assistance to specific programs and projects, as provided under the Act
- providing technical assistance to the states and local development districts in their implementation of the Appalachian program
- serving as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia.

Program Design

For part of fiscal year 1973, throughout fiscal year 1974 and into fiscal year 1975, the Commission evaluated its development efforts over the decade 1965–75. It drew up recommendations for future directions (program design) in the following eight major areas:

transportation
health and child development
education
community development and housing
tourism
industrial development
environment
institutional management

Commission subcommittees, composed of ARC state and federal representatives and including ARC staff members and consultant experts in particular fields, drew up preliminary recommendations in each of the eight areas. In a series of public meetings held throughout the Region in the fall of 1975, suggestions and ideas as to what goals the Commission should set for itself in each of these areas were solicited from the Appalachian people themselves. Out of these recommendations and suggestions came background material intended for hearings to be held on the ARC extension legislation. They also produced data useful in assessing current program operations and purposes and in indicating possible new directions for programs.

Publications

In addition to its Annual Report, the Commission publishes a bimonthly journal, *Appalachia,* whose function is to describe current development efforts in the Region. This journal is available without charge upon request to the editor at the Commission address.

Chapter Four

Kenneth Murray

Population, Employment and Income

Population

The Population Shift from Net Out- to Inmigration

In the ten years since the Commission's inception, the Appalachian population has increased by 5 percent, while the national population gained by 10 percent. However, in the first five-year period, 1965-70, population growth in Appalachia was at only *one-sixth* the national rate (0.85 percent compared to 5.1 percent), while in the 1970-75 period Appalachia's people increased nearly as rapidly as the national average rate. If this latter trend continues, the Region will have 19.7 million inhabitants in 1980. This dramatic change in Appalachia's population trend has been accompanied by a shift from out- to inmigration in the Region, with the new inmigration concentrated in Southern and Central Appalachia (see Table 1 on page 12).

Acceleration of population growth (or shift from decline to gain) has occurred in all groups of counties in the three subregions, except for metropolitan counties in Northern and Central Appalachia. The greatest turnaround occurred in all rural counties, and in urban counties in Central Appalachia. Population growth is far more diffused throughout the Region since 1970 than in the preceding period.

The mainsprings of growth are based on three types of factors:

☐ *economic growth* (associated with increasing employment)

☐ *amenity growth:* a return to the hills of

Table 1
Population Change in the Appalachian Region
1960 to 1980

Subregion and State Part	Population (in thousands) 1960 Census	1965 Estimate	1970 Census #	1975 Estimate*	1980 Projection†	Percent of Change 1965-75	1965-70	1970-75	Projected 1975-80
Northern Appalachia									
Maryland	196	207	209	214	216	+ 3½%	+ 1%	+ 2%	+ 1%
New York	1,000	1,053	1,057	1,087	1,101	+ 3	+ 0	+ 3	+ 2
Ohio	1,120	1,141	1,130 #	1,183	1,241	+ 3½%	− 1	+ 5	+ 5
Pennsylvania	5,931	5,902	5,931 #	5,958	5,953	+ 1	+ ½	+ ½	− 0
West Virginia	1,459	1,425	1,408	1,453	1,471	+ 2	− 1	+ 3	+ 1½
Total, Northern	**9,706**	**9,728**	**9,734 #**	**9,894**	**9,982**	**+ [illegible]½%**	**+ 0%**	**+ 1½**	**+ 1%**
Central Appalachia									
Kentucky	922	916	877 #	942	994	+ 3%	− 4½%	+ 7½	+ 5½
Tennessee	328	337	335	366	390	+ 8½	− 1	+ 9½	+ 6½
Virginia	228	214	197	213	228	− ½	− 8	+ 8	+ 6½
West Virginia	401	361	336	350	359	− 3	− 7	+ 4	+ 2½
Total, Central	**1,879**	**1,828**	**1,745 #**	**1,871**	**1,970**	**+ 2½%**	**− 4½%**	**+ 7%**	**+ 5½%**
Southern Appalachia									
Alabama	1,982	2,115	2,137	2,238	2,309	+ 6%	+ 1%	+ 5%	+ 3%
Georgia	675	738	814	968	1,114	+31	+10	+19	+15
Mississippi	406	416	419	450	469	+ 8	+ ½	+ 7½	+ 4
North Carolina	940	1,006	1,039 #	1,123	1,177	+11½	+ 3	+ 8	+ 5
South Carolina	587	605	656	726	799	+20	+ 8½	+10½	+ 10
Tennessee	1,280	1,352	1,400 #	1,505	1,577	+11½	+ 3½	+ 7½	+ 5
Virginia	272	277	273	282	290	+ 2	− 1½	+ 3½	2½
Total, Southern	**6,142**	**6,509**	**6,738 #**	**7,291**	**7,735**	**+12%**	**+ 3½%**	**+ 8%**	**+ 6%**
Appalachian Region	**17,727**	**18,065**	**18,217 #**	**19,057**	**19,687**	+ 5½%	+ 1%	+ 4½%	+ 3½%
Tennessee§ (Central and Southern)	1,608	1,689	1,735 #	1,871	1,967	+10½%	+ 3%	+ 8%	+ 5%
Virginia§ (Central and Southern)	500	491	470	495	517	+ 1%	− 4%	+ 5%	+ 4½%
West Virginia§ (Northern and Central)	1,860	1,786	1,744	1,803	1,830	+ 1%	− 2½%	+ 3½%	+ 1½%
United States Average						+10%	+ 5%	+ 5%	+ 4%

Data based on late revisions made to 1970 Census totals after final count.

* 1975 estimate based on provisional July 1, 1975, estimates for states; Appalachian parts trended from 1973 revised data and adjusted 1974 data based on county estimates.

† 1980 projection is weighted average value from three methods: ratio-trend (base period 1960-74); demographic (base period 1970-74) and demographic trend (migration base period 1973-75 estimate).

§ Figures for the subregional portions of these three states, the only ones which fall in two subregions, are combined here.

Note: Columns do not always add because of rounding.

people from the increasingly accessible, densely populated lowlands on three sides of the Region to retirement, recreation and second-home developments, and an urban-to-rural movement of people seeking a simpler life style

□ *a counter movement out of the principal industrial centers* (chiefly in the North) as a result of their higher unemployment, housing shortages and higher living costs in the current economic recession.

Current Population Trends

The Appalachian Region reached a population of 18,915,000 on July 1, 1974 (based on Bureau of the Census county estimates)—a growth of 697,000 since 1970. The provisional 1974 estimate indicates a regional population growth of 103,000 from mid 1973 to mid 1974, of which about 23 percent was due to net inmigration.

The 4¼-year Appalachian growth rate (3.8 percent) was slightly less than the U.S. growth rate (4.0 percent). From the 1970 Census until July 1, 1974, the U.S. population increased from 203.3 million to 211.4 million. Approximately 25 percent of 1970-74 estimated U.S. growth was from net immigration; for the Region, net inmigration over the period accounted for about 38 percent of total growth. This inflow was larger in the 1970-72 period, when veterans returned in large numbers from the Armed Forces, than in the latter two years.

The Region's slower rate of growth (compared with that of the U.S.) has been due essentially to lower rates of natural increase over the 1970-74 period:

1970-74 Annual Average	Appalachia	United States
Birth rate	15.9%	16.2%
Death rate	10.4	9.4
Net natural increase	5.5	6.8

These rates have been strongly affected by the removal of the younger population in the great Appalachian outmigrations of 1940-70; with falling birth rates, the natural growth of population in the Region fell below 1/2 of 1 percent for the year 1973-74. (A more complete discussion of the components of population change in Appalachia since 1970 appears in *Appalachia*, August-September 1975, pp. 1-9. This publication is available upon request from the Appalachian Regional Commission.)

Subregional Changes

Table 2 on page 14 shows population trends over the 1970–74 period for the three subregions and for four groups of counties in each subregion, classified by degree of urbanization.

Northern Appalachia had by far the lowest growth rate (1.4 percent), and 20 percent of the Region's population increase. Central Appalachia, with just under 10 percent of the Region's population, accounted for 15 percent of its growth (a growth rate of 6 percent). Southern Appalachia had the greatest amount of increase (65 percent of the regional total) and the highest growth rate (nearly 7 percent).

In Northern Appalachia, only the rural counties showed a growth rate in excess of the regional average; population losses in the major metropolitan counties were concentrated in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area, estimated to have declined by 2.8 percent, or 68,000 persons, since 1970. The metropolitan counties outside of the Pittsburgh area increased by 43,000 (a growth rate of 1.4 percent), while urban counties gained 71,000 (a growth rate of 2.6 percent) and rural counties 92,000 (a growth rate of 5.7 percent).

In Central Appalachia, metropolitan counties grew quite slowly, but urban counties experienced rapid growth (an increase of 7.6 percent), and rural counties increased their population by 77,000 (a growth rate of 6.2 percent).

Southern Appalachia had relatively high rates of population growth for all groups of counties: metropolitan, urban and rural. The outward movement from major metropolitan centers into peripheral metropolitan counties is very marked in the South, however; central metropolitan counties grew by 3.4 percent, while peripheral metropolitan counties (including those fringing Atlanta) increased by over 16 percent. Southern rural and urban counties gained population at almost twice the regional and national average rates in the 1970-74 period. Net inmigration contributed just over one-half of Southern Appalachia's increase, but natural growth is also higher than elsewhere in the Region, with higher birth rates and lower death rates.

County Changes

The map on page 15 shows the distribution of Appalachia's 397 counties by rates of population change varying from very high growth to population decline.

In Northern Appalachia, just under one-half (47 percent) of all counties showed population growth at the average level for the Region or higher, while in Central Appalachia 65 percent and in Southern Appalachia 75 percent of all counties were in the faster-growth groups.

In Northern Appalachia, only the rural counties showed a significant concentration of rapid-growth counties, in all state areas except Pennsylvania.

Central Appalachia has had the most phenomenal turnaround in population trends of the three subregions, with rural counties concentrated in the above-average growth groups, in contrast to their population losses in the 60s. However, there remains a slower-

Table 2
Population Trends in the Appalachian Region
1970-74
By Subregion and County Class

Subregion and County Class	Number of Counties	1970 Census Population† (in thousands)	July 1, 1974 Estimated Population (in thousands)	1970-74 Population Change (in thousands)	1970-74 Percent Change
Northern Appalachia					
Major metropolitan	24	4,974.7	4,928	−47	−0.9%
Peripheral metropolitan	10	379.0	401	+22	+5.8
Metropolitan counties	34	5,353.7	5,329	−25	−0.5
Urban counties	37	2,770.3	2,841	+71	+2.6
Rural counties	72	1,610.1	1,702	+92	+5.7
Total, Northern	**143**	**9,734.0**	**9,872**	**+138**	**+1.4**
Central Appalachia					
Major metropolitan	2	112.7	114.5	+1.8	+1.6%
Peripheral metropolitan	3	81.7	83.4	+1.8	+2.2
Metropolitan counties	5	194.3	198	+3.6	+1.8
Urban counties	7	309.4	333	+24	+7.6
Rural counties	73	1,241.1	1,318	+77	+6.2
Total, Central	**85**	**1,744.9**	**1,849**	**+104**	**+6.0**
Southern Appalachia					
Major metropolitan	15	2,759.7	2,852	+93	+3.4%
Peripheral metropolitan	25	777.7	904	+127	+16.3
Metropolitan counties	40	3,537.3	3,757	+220	+6.2
Urban counties	36	1,600.0	1,717	+117	+7.3
Rural counties	93	1,600.8	1,720	+119	+7.4
Total, Southern	**169**	**6,738.2**	**7,194**	**+455**	**+6.8**
Appalachian Region					
Major metropolitan	41	7,847.0	7,995	+48	+0.6%
Peripheral metropolitan	38	1,238.4	1,[illegible]89	+150	+12.1
Metropolitan counties	79	9,085.4	[illegible],284	+198	+2.2
Urban counties	80	4,679.7	4,891	+211	+4.5
Rural counties	238	4,452.0	4,740	+288	+6.5
Total, Region	**397**	**18,217.1**	**18,915**	**+697**	**+3.8**

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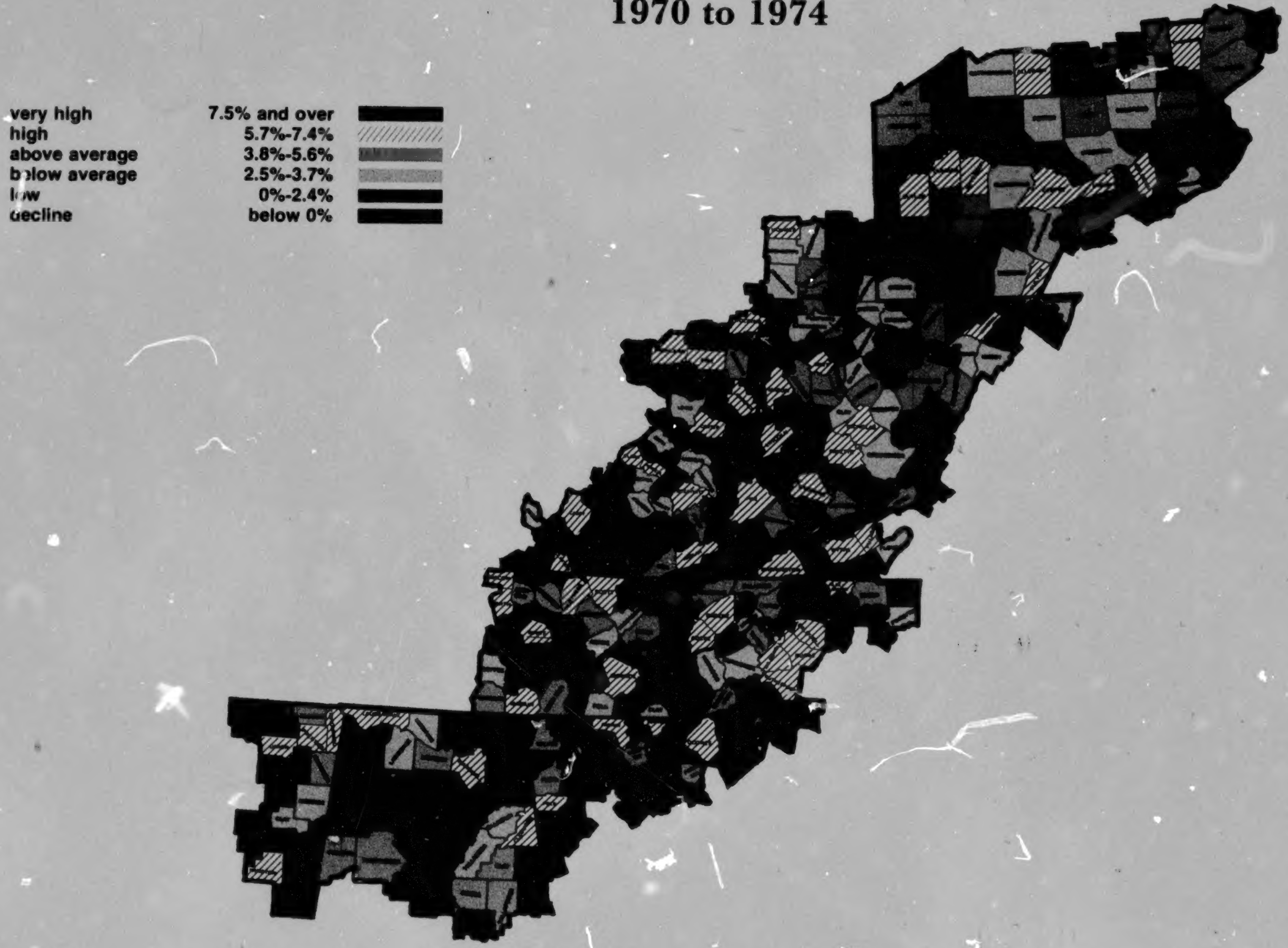
†1970 Census population totals include late revisions, which added 4.2 thousand to the final 1970 Census population of the Appalachian Region (18,212.9 thousand).

Note: Columns do not always add because of rounding.

Appalachian Population Growth Rate by County
1970 to 1974


very high 7.5% and over
high 5.7%-7.4%
above average 3.8%-5.6%
below average 2.5%-3.7%
low 0%-2.4%
decline below 0%

growth or decline group of rural counties, located primarily in areas of eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia. All but one of the metropolitan counties in this subregion are in the slower-growth group.

Southern Appalachia has a great array of rapid-growth areas, including many populous metropolitan counties; higher growth is so characteristic of the subregion that it is much simpler to note the areas of slow growth or decline, which include certain metropolitan counties in Alabama (including Huntsville) and North Carolina, a few pockets of rural mountain counties in Virginia and North Carolina, and eleven Deep South rural counties in Mississippi and Alabama. Patterns of rapid growth (see map) show a marked outward thrust of population from the larger Southern regional centers: note the rings of very high growth counties surrounding Birmingham, Atlanta (on the fringe of the Region), Chattanooga, Knoxville and Winston-Salem, and the entire metropolitan zone of Greenville-Spartanburg. Growth went far beyond these concentrations; fully 70 percent of the rural southern counties also experienced population growth rates above the regional average.

Appendix A, which begins on page 59, lists for each of the Region's counties and the five independent cities in Virginia the 1974 estimated population, the corrected 1970 Census population and the percentage of population change from 1970 to 1974. These county figures precede the list of projects under each state.

Employment, Unemployment and Income

Appalachian economic conditions as measured by growth in employment and per capita income and relative unemployment rates have improved significantly since 1965.

The Region As a Whole

Unemployment

Since 1965, Appalachian unemployment rates have generally followed national trends of growth and recession in their year-to-year fluctuations. In the latter half of the 1960s, a period of relatively rapid national and regional growth, Appalachian unemployment fell from 5.1 percent of the 1965 work force to a low of 3.9 percent in 1969. Reflecting the recession conditions characteristic of the nation as a whole, unemployment rose again in 1970 and 1971 to a high for the period of 5.8 percent and only began to decline as general economic conditions improved in 1972. Average unemployment in the Region during 1972 totaled 5.6 percent of the work force.

In 1973, the unemployment rate definition used by the states changed from a work-force or place-of-work basis to a labor-force or place-of-residence basis. In addition, multiple job holders were included once for *each* job held in the earlier work force series, while, under the new definition, they are counted only once. Consequently, the rate of unemployment in Appalachia for 1973 (the most recent year for which data are available) is *not* directly comparable to the earlier data provided. During 1973, Appalachian unemployment averaged 4.5 percent of the available labor force (see Figure 1). This compares favorably with a national average of 4.9 percent.

Major Industrial Group Employment

Between 1965 and 1973, the level of economic activity in the Region increased substantially: major industrial group employment rose by 26 percent, or over one million jobs, according to *County Business Patterns, 1965* and *1973*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (Major industrial group employment includes only employment covered by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, i.e., all covered wage and salary employment of private, nonfarm employers, nonprofit membership organizations and religious, charitable, educational and other nonprofit organizations. It does *not* include government employees, the self-employed, farm workers, domestic service workers, railroad employees or employment on ocean borne vessels. These data are collected in mid March of every year and represent employment in the first quarter only.) Although this represents a growth somewhat below the national average of 28 percent (see Figure 2 on page 20), it is significant that the Appalachian economy appears to be expanding into a variety of new industrial activities, as well as experiencing growth in its traditional industrial base. The major sources of Appalachian growth from 1965 to 1973 were manufacturing (+248,700 jobs), the trade industries (+288,300 jobs) and the finance, insurance, real estate and service industries (+309,500 jobs).

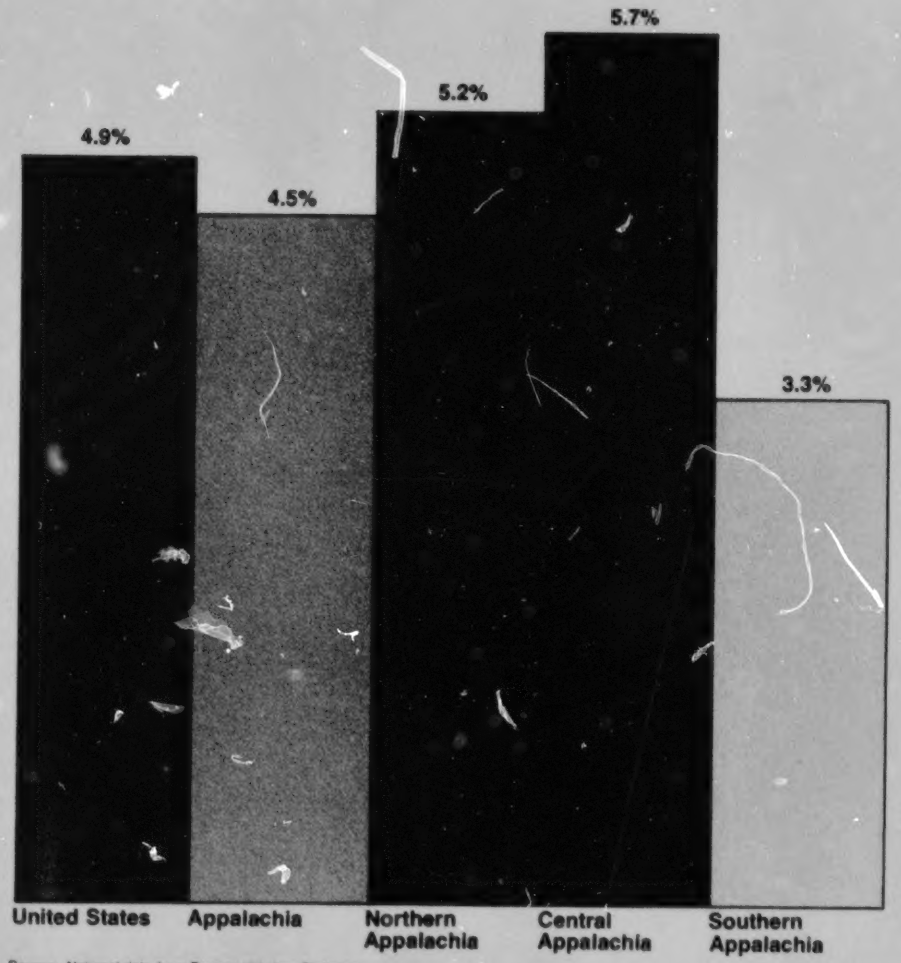
Per Capita Income

Related to the increased economic activity described above, per capita income also increased substantially during the 1965-73 period (see the maps on pages 18 and 19 and Table 3 on page 23). In 1965, per capita income in Appalachia totaled $2,180 per person; by 1973, this figure had risen 89 percent to a level of $4,110. Since the Region's growth was more rapid than the average national experience (a rise of 81 percent), Appalachian per capita income also gained as a proportion of U.S. per capita income—from 78 percent in 1965 to 81 percent in 1973.

The Appalachian Subregions

Although, as indicated, economic growth has been occurring in Appalachia, this

Figure 1
The 1973 Average Annual Unemployment Rate in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions



Source: National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Subregional and regional data based on data from State Bureaus of Employment Security

growth has not been evenly distributed because of the wide variation in economic structure, natural resources and stage of development characteristic of different parts of the Region.

Northern Appalachia

Although Northern Appalachia has in some ways the most satisfactory level of economic and social conditions in Appalachia, the growth trends experienced by this subregion over the latter half of the 1960s and into the early 1970s have been generally less satisfactory than the experience of the other two subregions or the nation as a whole.

Unemployment. Throughout the period 1965-72, Northern Appalachian unemployment rates generally followed the U.S. trend in their year-to-year fluctuations (see Figure 1 on page 17). Unemployment in this subregion fell from 5.0 percent in 1965 to a low for the period of 3.8 percent in 1969, rising again throughout the next three years to a high of 6.5 percent in 1972. During 1973 unemployment in Northern Appalachia averaged 5.2 percent of the labor force—a rate only slightly above the U.S. average for this year. (1973 cannot be directly compared with earlier years because of the change in the statistical definition—see page 16).

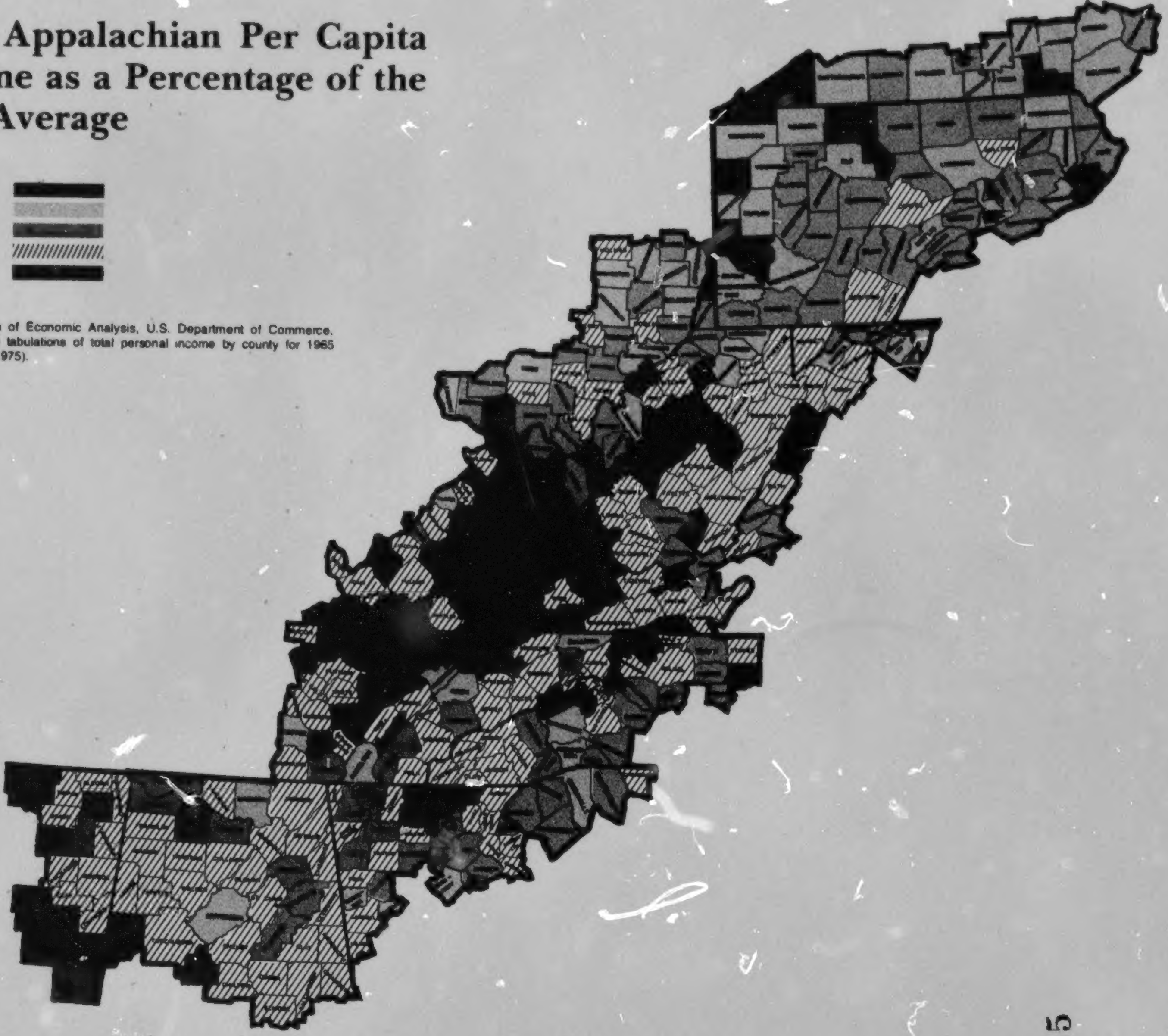
Major Industrial Group Employment. From 1965 to 1973, major industrial group employment in Northern Appalachia increased by approximately 16 percent (an addition of 359,000 jobs). This rate of growth was substantially less rapid than the national average and the lowest in the three subregions.

An examination of annual employment growth trends (see Figure 2 on page 20) clearly demonstrates a second major characteristic of

1965 Appalachian Per Capita Income as a Percentage of the U.S. Average

95% ■
80%-94% ▒
65%-79% ▓
50%-64% ▨
27%-49% ■

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, special tabulations of total personal income by county for 1965 (April 1975).



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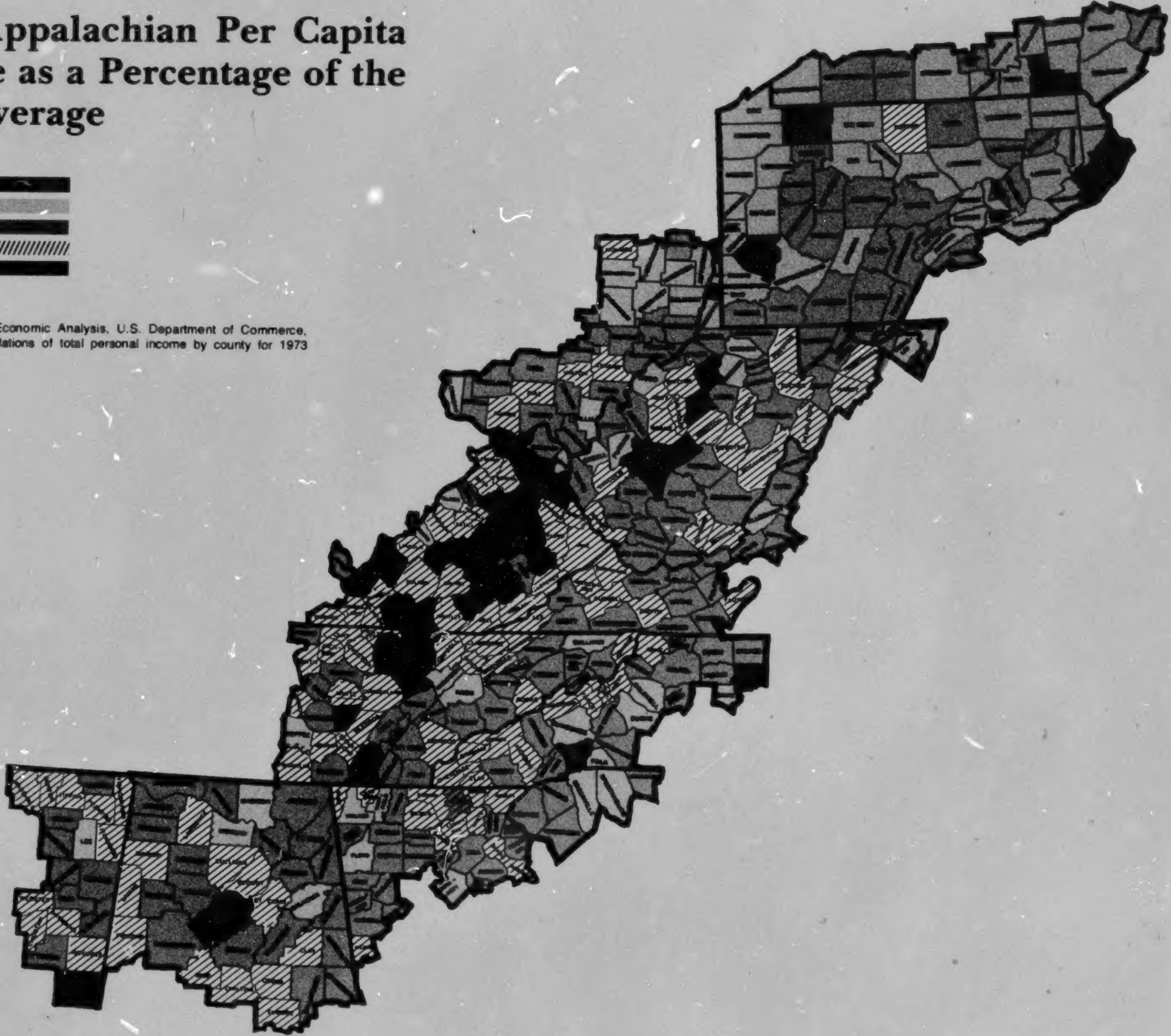
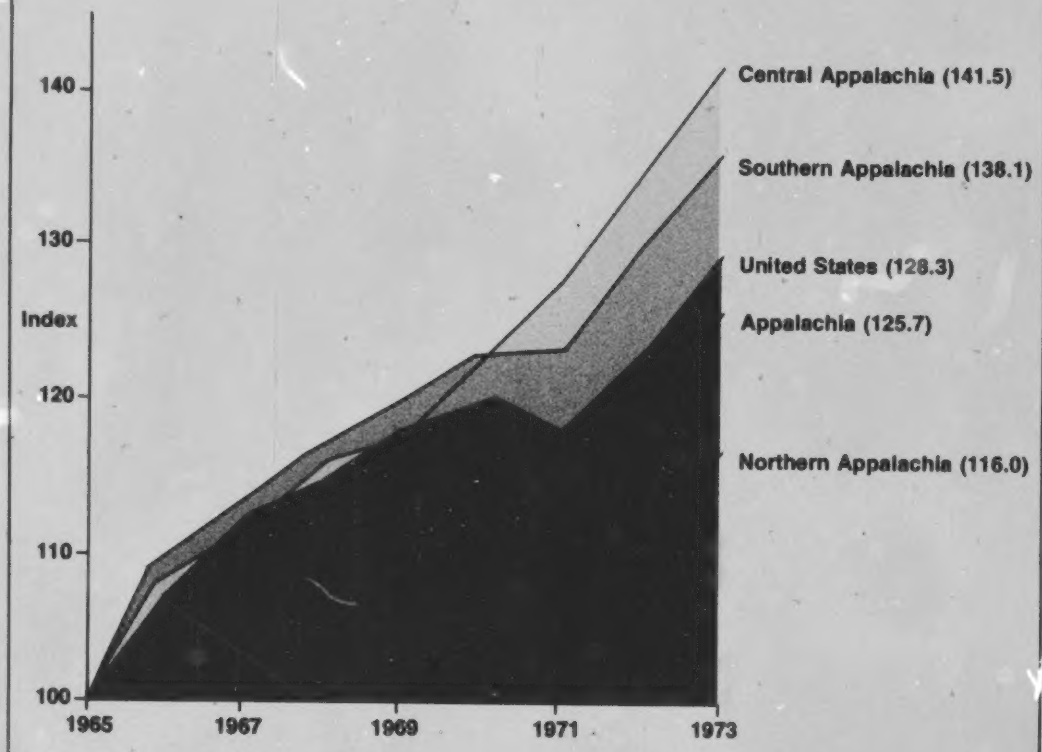
1973 Appalachian Per Capita Income as a Percentage of the U.S. Average



95%+ ■
80%-94% ▒
65%-79% ▓
50%-64% ▨
35%-49% ■

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, special tabulations of total personal income by county for 1973 (April 1975).

Figure 2
Growth Trends in Major Industrial Group Employment in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions 1965-1973*



*Index: Base Year = 1965 = 100.

Base year major industrial group employment for:

United States	47,743,300
Northern Appalachia	2,247,500
Central Appalachia	224,800
Southern Appalachia	1,461,000
Appalachia	3,933,300

Data source: Appalachian Regional Commission, based on data from *County Business Patterns 1965, 1973*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

the Northern Appalachian economy: responsiveness to change in overall national conditions. From 1965 to 1969, a period of strong national expansion, this subregion produced approximately 80 percent of its net growth in major industrial group employment for the entire nine-year period. During the 1970-71 national economic recession, Northern Appalachia was the only one of the three subregions to experience a net loss in total employment such as that which took place, on average, throughout the nation. Northern Appalachia did not recover from this decline until 1972, when the nation's economy again began to move upward.

The heavy concentration of manufacturing characteristic of Northern Appalachia provides much of the explanation for the employment growth trend produced by this subregion. During 1973, for example, manufacturing accounted for 40 percent of all major industrial group employment in the subregion. The most striking characteristics of Northern Appalachia's manufacturing sector have been its tendency to follow national economic trends and its persistence in remaining below the annual U.S. rate of growth in manufacturing. These two characteristics are not unexpected, given the type and technological age of manufacturing in this subregion. Northern Appalachian manufacturing is relatively heavily concentrated in the production of capital goods and intermediate industrial products (products used as components in the production of final consumer goods and capital goods), both of which tend to be highly responsive to shifts in national economic trends. In addition, manufacturing has been heavily concentrated in Northern Appalachia for a relatively long period of time. Consequently, it is likely that the subregion contains a number of firms using relatively old and inefficient technologies. Such firms are the first to decrease output in an economic recession and the last to expand in a recovery. This factor provides a partial explanation for Northern Appalachia's relatively slow expansion in the late 60s, the sharp decline during the 1970-71 recession and the lagging response to a general trend of national economic expansion in 1972-73.

As a result of its large size and relative importance in the Northern Appalachian economy, the manufacturing sector has been highly influential in determining the relatively slow growth of employment in the other major industrial groups (such as services, wholesale and retail trade and transportation).

Per Capita Income. Average per capita income in Northern Appalachia was the highest in the Region throughout the period 1965-73, a result primarily of the relatively high-wage industry and moderate levels of unemployment characteristic of this area. Since this subregion's rate of growth in per capita income was only slightly higher than the average national growth, Northern Appalachian per capita income in 1973 remained at approximately 87 percent of the U.S. average, just as it had been in 1965 (see Table 3 on page 23). However, this subregion produced a less rapid expansion in per capita income over the latter half of the 60s and early 70s than either of the other two subregions. Again, this relatively slow growth performance can be largely attributed to Northern Appalachia's slow expansion in total employment and the declines experienced in the manufacturing sector in the early 70s.

Central Appalachia

Basic economic conditions in Central Appalachia remain the most critical in the Region: unemployment is higher than in any

Christopher Kuhn

other subregion, and per capita income is substantially lower. However, Central Appalachia has enjoyed a considerable reduction in unemployment and growth in employment and income since 1965.

Unemployment. Central Appalachia's unemployment rate has in general followed the 1965-72 national and regional pattern in its annual fluctuations. Although this subregion has consistently produced the highest unemployment rates in Appalachia, the gap between the Central Appalachian unemployment rate and those of Northern and Southern Appalachia has declined substantially between 1965 and 1972. By 1973 (using the new data definition), Central Appalachian unemployment totaled 5.7 percent of its available labor force, compared to 5.2 percent in Northern Appalachia, 3.3 percent in Southern Appalachia and 4.9 percent in the nation as a whole (see Figure 1 on page 17).

Major Industrial Group Employment. The employment growth trend produced by Central Appalachia has been somewhat inconsistent with the national pattern and that of the other two subregions (see Figure 2 on page 20). From 1965 to 1969, this subregion generally followed the national and regional pattern of relatively strong growth. However, unlike the other two subregions and, on average, the nation, Central Appalachia did not respond negatively to the recession conditions of 1970-71. Instead of stagnation or an employment decline during this period, Central Appalachia experienced a significant acceleration in growth, which continued throughout the more expansionary years of 1972-73.

Over the entire 1965-73 period, Central Appalachia produced a growth of 93,200 jobs, for an increase of over 41 percent. This was the highest rate of growth in the Region and was well above the average national experience.

Much of the explanation for Central Appalachia's somewhat inconsistent experience lies in the structure of employment. The mining industry has for many years been a major employer of Central Appalachian labor. Consequently, events in this sector have had a profound influence on other areas of employment, such as trade and services, and on the general economic health of Central Appalachia. The majority of the mining in this subregion is coal mining. During the late 50s and continuing into the early 60s, changing technology in mining, plus shifts in demand to other energy sources, caused coal-mining employment to drop off sharply, which exerted a strong depressive influence on the Central Appalachian economy. Toward the end of the 60s, the negative impact of technological change tapered off somewhat, while coal demand strengthened as a result of sharp increases in the demand for energy. From 1969 to 1971, Central Appalachian mining employment grew by 21 percent (an addition of 9,600 jobs). Although 1972 produced a significant downward shift of 10 percent in mining employment as a result of an adjustment to the implementation of new environmental legislation and the mine health and safety act, during 1973 mining employment again rose sharply by over 9 percent.

The net change in mining employment from 1965 to 1973 was an increase of 12 percent, or approximately 5,800 jobs. Given current trends in the demand for energy, it is reasonable to anticipate that coal production and employment will continue to expand and will remain a primary influence on the Central Appalachian economy in the future.

Manufacturing accounts for a small share of major industrial group employment in Central Appalachia compared to the other two subregions. However, in recent years, in spite of a national recession, Central Appalachian manufacturing has shown significant growth in a variety of new areas, including the capital goods industries. Factors contributing to this growth include increased accessibility into and within Central Appalachia, generally improving skill levels of the potential work force and the recovery of the mining industry and consequent development of new firms producing mining equipment and related products. Continuation of this growth trend will in all likelihood depend on whether this subregion can continue to provide a labor supply with appropriate skills, land suitable for industrial sites, a power supply adequate for expansion and other requirements for new types of production. It will also depend, of course, on whether the market for the new goods is adequate to support profitable operation. This, in turn, depends not only on the local market, but on the ability of firms to transport their goods easily and profitably to other markets.

Per Capita Income. From 1965 to 1973, Central Appalachian per capita income increased by 115 percent (an increase of $1,670 per person)—a rate of growth substantially higher than the national average as well as the highest in the Region. This relatively rapid expansion was the result primarily of significant growth in Central Appalachian employment and substantial increases in Social Security benefits. However, in spite of this very satisfactory growth, Central Appalachian per capita income was still the lowest by far of any Appalachian subregion during 1973 and was only 62 percent of average U.S. per capita income (see Table 3 on page 23).

Southern Appalachia

Over the latter half of the 60s, Southern Appalachia experienced strong economic growth, which has resulted in the development of a complex economic structure characterized by a large and diverse manufacturing sector and increased levels of service and trade activities. This increase in economic activity was accompanied by substantial growth in employment, income, population and housing.

Unemployment. Southern Appalachia has in general experienced tighter labor market conditions than either Northern or Central Appalachia, as evidenced by the fact that, from 1965 to 1973, this subregion experienced the lowest unemployment rates in Appalachia. As was the case in Northern and Central Appalachia, year-to-year fluctuations in Southern Appalachian unemployment rates generally followed the national trend (see Figure 1 on page 17). By 1973, unemployment in this subregion had fallen to only 3.3 percent of the available labor force.

Table 3
Per Capita Income in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions 1965 and 1973*

	1965		1973		1965-1973
	Per Capita Income	Percent of U.S. Average	Per Capita Income	Percent of U.S. Average	Percent Change
United States	$2,780	100%	$5,040	100%	+81%
Appalachia	2,180	78	4,110	81	+89
Northern Appalachia	2,410	87	4,400	87	+82
Central Appalachia	1,450	52	3,120	62	+115
Southern Appalachia	2,030	73	3,960	79	+95

---

*Per capita income data obtained from Bureau of Economic Analysis. All per capita income figures rounded to nearest $10. Percents rounded to nearest whole percent. All calculations performed on unrounded data.

Major Industrial Group Employment. From 1965 to 1973, major industrial group employment in Southern Appalachia increased by over 38 percent (556,800 additional jobs)—a rate of growth for the period significantly higher than the national average of approximately 28 percent (see Figure 2 on page 20).

Over the latter half of the 60s and into the early 70s, the manufacturing sector has accounted for approximately 50 percent of Southern Appalachian major industrial group employment. Consequently, events in this sector have had a major influence on trends in other sectors of employment and on the general level of economic activity.

From 1965 to 1973, manufacturing employment increased by approximately 214,400 jobs (an increase of 28 percent)—a very satisfactory performance when compared with an average national increase of 12 percent. Southern Appalachia's rapid growth can be attributed to a wide variety of factors, including its accessibility to major expanding market areas in the Southern Crescent (an area of rapid economic growth), an increasingly skilled and relatively low-wage labor supply and the general availability of a wide variety of industrial resources. In addition, an initially heavy concentration of Southern Appalachian manufacturing in the textile and apparel industry has stimulated growth in a wide variety of related industries, such as chemicals and textile machinery. This has led in turn to expansion into still other types of industry, including a variety of capital goods, industrial inputs, consumer durables and general consumer goods.

The overall expansion in Southern Appalachian manufacturing which occurred from 1965 to 1973 stimulated strong growth in a variety of other sectors, including trade, services, transportation and construction. An additional factor influencing growth in the trade and service sectors has been the movement of population from rural areas into larger, more concentrated groupings. As this relocation process occurs, eventually the market size necessary to support trade and service activities profitably is attained, and expansion occurs.

Per Capita Income. As might be anticipated from Southern Appalachia's highly satisfactory growth in employment over the latter half of the 60s and into the early 70s, this subregion also experienced a relatively strong rise in per capita income, which grew by 95 percent (an increase of $1,930 per person) from 1965 to 1973. Although this compares favorably with an average national growth of 81 percent, by 1973 Southern Appalachian per capita income was still significantly below the national average (see Table 3 above).

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Larry F. Baum

Finances

One of the unique features of the Appalachian program is that state and local bodies participate to a significant extent in its financing, along with the federal government. Although the federal government to date has contributed 54 percent of the funds for all Appalachian projects, state and local sources have furnished the rest of the funds, or a little less than half.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of the financing first requires *authorizations*, which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for nonhighway programs, and for longer periods for highway programs. *Appropriations* are made annually for Appalachian programs within the ceilings provided by these authorizations.

Table 4 summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1975 totaled $2,563.1 million, of which $1,515 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of $840 million, to cover the period 1965-71. This authorization was increased by $175 million in 1967 and $150 million in 1969, and extended through 1973; annual rates of $175 million from 1970 through 1972, and $170 million for 1973, were authorized in 1969. The 1971 amendments to the Act further extended authorizations for the highway program through fiscal year 1978. These amendments also provided for annual amounts of $180 million each year in 1973 and 1974 (thereby increasing the amount previously authorized for 1973 by $10 million). For the years 1975-77 the amount is to increase to $185 million each year, dropping to $180 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978, a total of $2,090 million has been authorized.

Table 5 at the right summarizes the various highway authorizations, while Table 6 on page 26 provides appropriation data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

Prior to the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act, authorizations were provided for each of the nonhighway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-73, authorization for all these programs was made in a lump sum totaling $282 million. Actual appropriations for these programs during 1972-73 amounted to $260 million. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1974-75 period amounting to $294 million for the nonhighway programs, while appropriations for that two-year period totaled $248.5 million.

For the ten-year period ending June 30, 1975, a total of $1,036.7 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Subregional Budgeting

In June 1974, the Commission significantly changed the manner in which federal funds are allocated among the 13 states in the Region. This new approach was designed to take account of the differences in development needs, progress and resources among the three subregions. Beginning in fiscal year 1975, a single allocation was made to each state for the four main nonhighway programs for which individual allocations had previously been made: health and child development, vocational education, supplemental grants (see Chapter 11, page 53) and mine area restoration. This single allocation is composed of two parts: (1) *the base amount*, set at 80 per-

Table 4
Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations for Highway and Nonhighway Programs and Administrative Expenses

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway	Nonhighway	Administrative Expenses	Total Appropriations
1965-67				
Authorizations	—	$ 250.0	$ 2.4	
Appropriations	$ 300.0	163.4	2.4	$ 465.8
1968-69				
Authorizations	—	170.0	1.7	
Appropriations	170.0	130.3	1.6	301.9
1970-71				
Authorizations	—	268.5	1.9	
Appropriations	350.0	234.5	1.9	586.4
1972-73				
Authorizations	—	282.0	2.7	
Appropriations	380.0	260.0	2.3	642.3
1974-75				
Authorizations	—	294.0	3.3	
Appropriations	315.0	248.5	3.2	566.7
Total Appropriations	**$1,515.0**	**$1,036.7**	**$11.4**	**$2,563.1**

Table 5
Appalachian Highway Authorizations

(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization	
		Added	Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$840.0	$ 840.0
1967 Amendment	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendment	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendment	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0

Cumulative appropriation through 1975: $1,515 million.

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Jan Faul

cent of the fiscal year 1974 program level; and (2) *the subregional amount*, computed so as to give a proportionately larger share to the Central Appalachian states. This subregional amount is based on a modified version of the formula previously used to allocate supplemental grants (Section 214) funds to each state. The Section 214 formula takes into account the population, land area and per capita income of each state. To determine the subregional amount for each state, the Section 214 formula was altered to make the allocation for the Central Appalachian states 44 percent higher than it would have been using the straight Section 214 formula. This reflects the fact that per capita income in Central Appalachia in 1972 (the most recent year for which figures were then available) was approximately 44 percent below that of the Region as a whole. The largest share of the subregional amount, on a per capita basis, went to the Central Appalachian portions of states—$5.14 per person; the next largest to Southern Appalachian—$2.29 per person; and the smallest to Northern Appalachian—$1.47 per person.

It is intended that the subregional portion of the single allocation be used by the states in conformity with a subregional development strategy developed by and agreed to by all the states within the subregion. If a state belongs to two subregions, it receives two subregional

Table 6
Appalachian Regional Commission Appropriations by Program by Fiscal Year

(in thousands of dollars)

Section of Act		1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Area Development Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
202	Health Demonstrations	$ 21,000	$ 2,500	$ 1,400	$ 20,000	$ 34,000	$ 42,000	$ 46,000	$ 48,000
211	Vocational Education Facilities	8,000	8,000	12,000	14,000	25,000	24,000	28,000	25,500
214	Supplemental Grants	45,000	30,000	34,000	32,450[2]	34,000	48,500[3]	38,500	37,000
205	Mine Area Restoration	16,000	6,600[1]	---	335[2]	5,000	4,000	2,000	13,000
	Fish and Wildlife	1,350	100[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---
207	Housing Fund	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	3,500
302	Research and LDD	2,500	2,750	1,600	3,000	5,500	7,500	7,000	11,000
203	Land Stabilization	7,000	3,000	3,300	2,815[2]	3,000	---	---	---
204	Timber Development	600[1]	---	---	---	−42[4]	---	---	---
212	Sewage Treatment	3,000	3,000	1,400	---	---	---	---	---
206	Water Resources Survey	1,500	1,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
	Total Nonhighway	105,950	57,450	56,700	73,600	107,458	127,000	122,000	138,000[5]
201	Highways	200,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	205,000
	Total Program	305,950	157,450	126,700	173,600	282,458	302,000	297,000	343,000
	Administrative Expenses	1,290	1,100	746	850	932[4]	968	1,113	1,217
	Grand Total	**$307,240**	**$158,550**	**$127,446**	**$174,450**	**$283,390**	**$302,968**	**$298,113**	**$344,217**

[1] Adjusted for transfer to non-Appalachian programs of $400,000 each program.
[2] Adjusted for reprogramming actions.
[3] Includes $8.5 million in 1971 Supplemental Appropriations Act for airport projects.
[4] Adjusted for transfer of $42,000 prior-year balance to administrative expenses.
[5] Includes $16-million supplemental Agnes flood appropriation.
[6] Adjusted for transfer of $556,000 from Section 212 to Section 205.
[7] Included in area development programs, above.

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amounts and helps develop two separate subregional strategies.

In addition, the sum of $2 million was set aside for recreation and conservation projects in the newly defined Highlands area.

The method of allocating highway funds has remained unchanged. This method has essentially been proportioned upon the remaining dollar amounts needed by each state to complete segments of the highway corridors needing improvement in that state.

No change was proposed in the allocation process for the $8.5-million program of research, demonstration and support of local development districts.

The change in allocation of funds was not accompanied by a change in the type of projects eligible for assistance. The chief effect of the change was and will be to give the states more flexibility in determining their nonhighway funding priorities in a particular year. By combining the four major nonhighway programs into a single allocation, a state could, for example, use all of its base allocation for vocational education, or it might divide the allocation among the projects for each of the four program areas in whatever proportion best fitted its development strategy in a particular year.

1974	1975	Cumulative thru 1975
---	$ 125,000	$ 125,000
$ 43,000	[7]	257,900
25,000	[7]	169,500
34,000	[7]	333,450
4,556[6]	[7]	51,491
---	---	1,450
1,500	---	9,500
7,500	8,500	56,850
---	---	19,115
---	---	558
−556[6]	---	6,844
---	---	5,000
115,000	133,500	1,036,658
155,000	160,000	1,515,000
270,000	293,500	2,551,658
1,492	1,747	11,455
$271,492	**$295,247**	**$2,563,113**

Table 7
Distribution of Total Costs among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects through June 30, 1975

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects			
Appalachian Funds	$1,504.1	56.4%			$1,043.4	29.6%		
Other Federal Funds	0	0%			794.5	22.6%		
Total			**$1,504.1**	**56.4%**			**$1,837.9**	**52.2%**
State Funds	1,157.4	43.4%			351.3	10.0%		
Local Funds	3.9	0.2%			987.4	28.0%		
Total			**$1,161.3**	**43.6%**			**$1,338.7**	**38.0%**
Total Eligible			$2,665.4	100.0%			$3,176.6	90.2%
Total Ineligible[1]							$ 343.3	9.8%
Total			**$2,665.4**	**100.0%**			**$3,519.9**	**100.0%**

[1] In addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or nongovernmental sources. Therefore, total state and local costs can be determined by adding state costs, local costs and total ineligible.

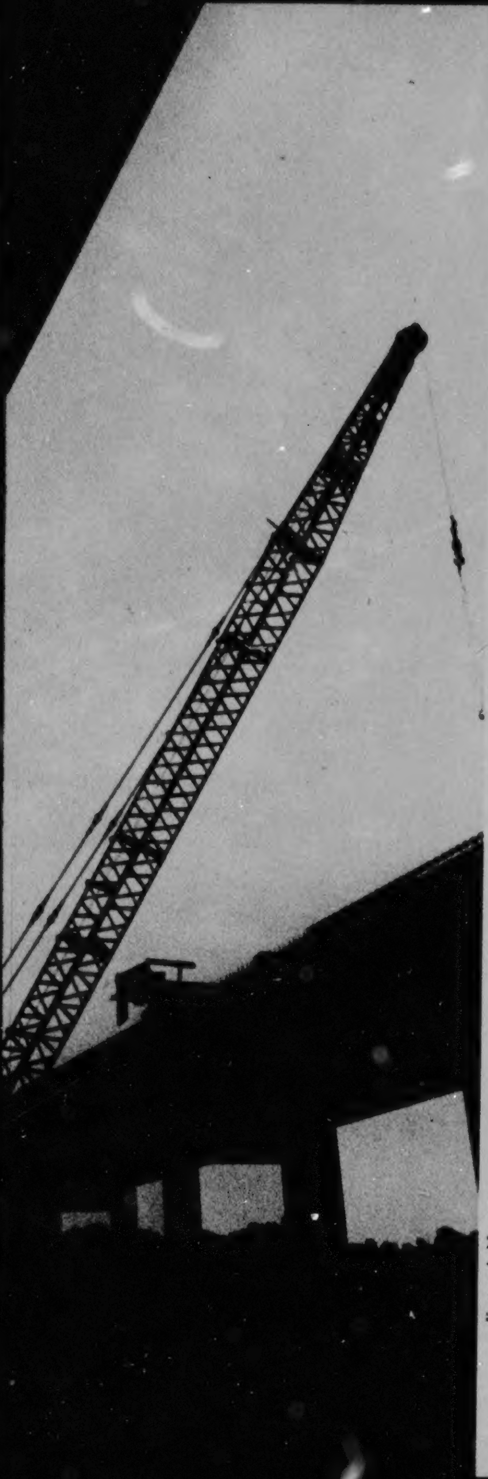
Through June 1975 there has been some $343 million in ineligible project costs for nonhighway programs reported. The total nonhighway costs, including all ineligible costs reported through June 1975, amount to $3,520 million, and of this total, nonfederal sources have covered $1,682 million, or 47.8 percent.

Sources of Funding

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 7 above) reveals the degree to which the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds have made up 54 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects (56.4 percent of highway projects and 52.2 percent of nonhighway projects). The remainder of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private funds on the other, have invested almost equally in the program.

During 1975, the share of federal funding increased slightly. For this fiscal year, federal funding of the highway program comprised 68.4 percent, as compared to a cumulative percentage of 56.4 percent since the beginning of the program. Similarly, the federal share of the nonhighway program was 53.9 percent, compared to a cumulative federal share of 52.2 percent.

Chapter Six



Kenneth Murray

Transportation

Isolation and Appalachia are almost synonymous. Passages through the Region's mountain chain are few and far between. In only a few places has the broad, sprawled-out development that characterizes the major metropolitan areas of the nation taken place. Settlements tend to be sparsely scattered in the valley floors or cling tenaciously to the upthrust landscape.

The Challenge

The effects of this isolation are measurable. While the Region lies between two of the richest and most industrialized areas in the United States, it has historically lagged behind in terms of the economic well-being and quality of life of its citizens. Access into and through the Region is considerably below national standards. Because the highways and railroads were built to follow the lines of least resistance, the curving mountain valleys and troughs, many miles were added to the direct-line distances between two points. In addition, mountain construction meant that grades were steeper, curves sharper, and roadways narrower than those encountered out in the rolling plateaus and prairieland. In mountainous terrain, there were few good sites for modern airport facilities. And the steep grade and low water flows of the mountain streams offered few opportunities for the development of waterway systems.

As a result of all these deterrents, the isolated, but heavily populated, rural areas of the Region were not opened up when the Appalachian Regional Commission was established in 1965. In spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprises. In addition, the inadequacies of the transportation system complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region, to get to schools or to take advantage of health facilities even in emergency situations.

Organizing to Do the Job

Over most of the nation, the Interstate system, developed in the 50s and 60s, greatly facilitated movement of goods and people. But much of the system bypassed the Region. Even the Interstate routes which did cross the Region—Interstates 65, 40 and 71, for instance—tended to follow the topography and in general did not cross the Region from east to west, over the mountain ridges.

In response to these conditions, Congress authorized construction of the Appalachian Development Highway system as a framework to connect the major federal highway arteries and to give areas of dense population ignored by Interstate routes better access to jobs and services. The Act authorized "construction of an Appalachian development highway system serving the Appalachian region . . . The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the region, will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where commerce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized . . . "access road(s) that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities . . ."

The architects of the Appalachian program thus recognized from the start that development highways and access roads were essential to break down the isolation that had so long characterized the Region, but they also saw beyond this fact. They envisioned roads built to aid in *inducing* new development and demand for transport services, instead of roads built simply to meet an existing demand. They saw that, while access into and through the Region to other markets was important, the development of internal access to internal markets was of equal importance. They saw that investments in highway and other transport facilities might not be sufficient by themselves to encourage desired growth. The Act itself talked much about investments in human capital and the need for improvement in other community facilities and services.

The designers of the program perceived that, while full benefits could not be derived from only partial or fragmentary completion of the system, certain local benefits could accrue almost immediately from any improvements to many of the links in the system. And, finally, they believed that the extra effort required to overcome these obstacles justified the expenditure of general funds for these purposes.

Beyond the Roads

Over the years, the recognition has grown that highways and access roads alone cannot serve all the transport needs of Appalachia's people. Not all that has to be moved is people: Appalachia's vast storehouse of natural resources needs to be harvested, processed and transported to other destinations. The Commission is encouraging the reestablishment of adequate rail service in much of the Region, the development of waterways for transport purposes, third-level airports and carriers and the development of rural transportation systems.

The Appalachian Corridors

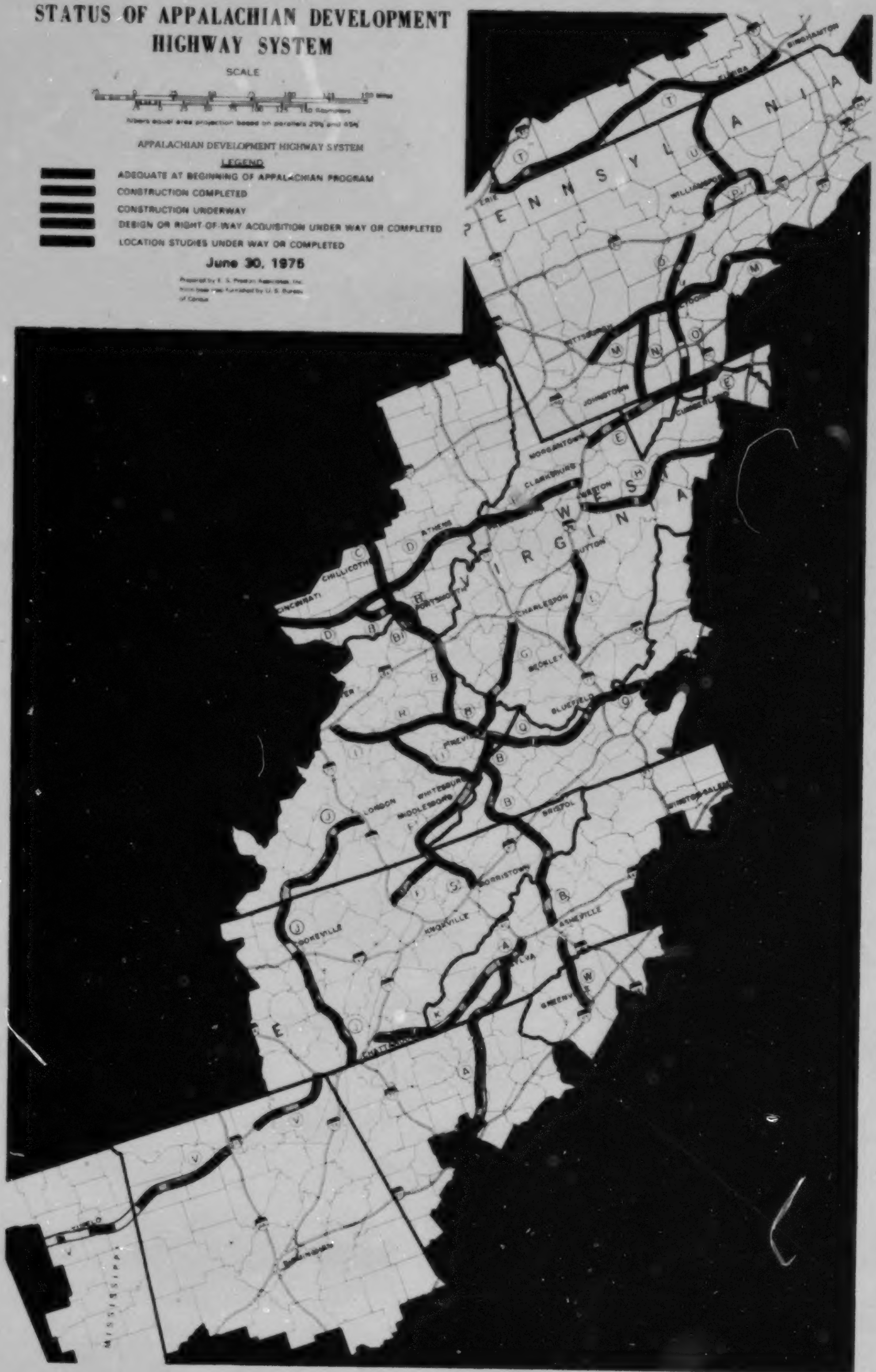
Even with these broadened interests, however, highway and access road building still remains the number-one priority of the Commission. The Appalachian system is made up of 24 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see the map on page 30). The 24 segments total 3,279 miles, of which 2,687 are eligible for construction assistance, while another 435 are designated as adequate.

The Commission established a flexible criterion to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to Interstate standards, it decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic traveling at an average speed of approximately 50 miles per hour between major terminals of the system—a standard varying with the terrain. Each corridor also was to be designed as a safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve. In addition, the highways were to be designed to handle a predicted 1990 volume, and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing standards and specifications for highways receiving federal aid.

Table 8 on page 31 shows the status of this system. By June 1975, some 1,382 miles were either completed or under construction, representing some 51.4 percent of the total mileage eligible for improvement. Of this total, 1,066 miles were open to traffic. During the fiscal year, 164 miles of highways were completed, and another 66 miles placed under construction. Over the past four years the amount of highway construction completed has nearly doubled—from 550 miles at the end of fiscal year 1971 to 1,074 miles in June of 1975. In this same period 427 miles of highways were put under construction.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, others to connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential for natural resource or recreational development. Cor-

STATUS OF APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM


SCALE
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WEST VIRGINIA
BINGHAMTON
ELMIRA
ERIE
WILLIAMSPORT
PITTSBURGH
JOHNSTOWN
CUMBERLAND
MORGANTOWN
CLARKSBURG
ATHENS
CHILLICOTHE
CINCINNATI
PORTSMOUTH
SUTTON
CHARLESTON
BECKLEY
BLUEFIELD
LONDON
WHITESBURG
MIDDLESBORO
BRISTOL
WINSTON-SALEM
MORRISTOWN
KNOXVILLE
ASHEVILLE
SYLVA
GREENVILLE
COOKEVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
TUPELO
BIRMINGHAM
MISSISSIPPI

Albers equal area projection based on parallels 29½ and 45½

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

LEGEND

- ADEQUATE AT BEGINNING OF APPALACHIAN PROGRAM
- CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED
- CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY
- DESIGN OR RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION UNDER WAY OR COMPLETED
- LOCATION STUDIES UNDER WAY OR COMPLETED

June 30, 1975

Prepared by E. S. Preston Associates, Inc.
from base map furnished by U. S. Bureau
of Census

ridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. These two corridors connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 in West Virginia and I-74 and -75 in Cincinnati, and thereby create a network that extends in all four directions (see the map opposite).

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, making it possible for people who live in the rural sections in between to commute to the job opportunities and services in these areas. A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

While none of the corridors is totally complete, several are nearing completion. Corridor D between Clarksburg and Parkersburg, West Virginia, is now totally under construction and will be completed in the next two years. This link will bring together these two West Virginia communities and provide an essential transmountain bridge between I-77 and I-79 in the northern part of the state. A continuation of this corridor (again providing a transmountain link) from Morgantown, West Virginia, to Cumberland, Maryland, should also be finished within two years. Corridor L in West Virginia will when completed provide improved access to the central valleys and an additional quality link for southward-moving traffic using the I-77/I-79 corridor. The near imminent completion of Corridor I will link the important mineral resources in southeastern Kentucky (Whitesburg and vicinity) to the Bluegrass country around Lexington, with its burgeoning markets and broad range of services.

The states have made a significant contribution to the Appalachian highway system. While a cumulative total of $1,430 million of federal ARC funds has been obligated for highway projects, the states at the same time have provided at least $1,103 million, or some 43.5 percent of the total cost. In addition, states have sometimes funded portions of a corridor with 100-percent state funds or have entirely funded design or right-of-way acquisitions.

In addition to linking up major centers within and without Appalachia and improving access to other major roads, the construction of the system in more isolated portions of the Region will increase the general mobility

Table 8
Appalachian Development Highway System
Mileage Summary By State

June 30, 1975

				Status as of June 30, 1975				
		Construction						
State	Total Mileage	Required	Eligible	Location Studies Completed or Under Way	Design Completed or Under Way	Right of Way Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction[1] Completed
Alabama	156.6	142.8	67.2[2]	136.6	67.5	35.2	26.8	6.4
Georgia	88.0	85.7	85.7	85.7	29.2	29.2	29.2	24.0
Kentucky	587.6	423.7	423.7	423.7	419.1	341.9	263.9	175.1
Maryland	84.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	26.5
Mississippi	104.0	101.0	31.7[2]	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	254.3	218.3	218.3	218.3	202.6	183.1	157.1	150.0
North Carolina	206.5	205.7	196.8[2]	195.1	159.3	151.9	119.1	83.6
Ohio	293.9	201.3	201.3	201.3	177.7	150.0	99.6	85.5
Pennsylvania	505.1	452.5	452.5	452.5	285.9	171.8	142.6	106.3
South Carolina	30.7	13.1	13.1[2]	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	340.9	330.4	326.1[2]	330.4	202.2	153.3	136.8	134.2
Virginia	200.9	176.1	176.1	176.1	157.2	144.2	125.3	108.7
West Virginia	426.4	413.5	413.5	413.5	318.8	249.6	228.3	175.2
Total	**3,279.5**	**2,844.7**	**2,686.6**	**2,757.9**	**2,073.1**	**1,663.8**	**1,382.3**	**1,075.5**

[1] Of the total completed mileage, 1,065.8 miles have been opened to traffic.

[2] Only portions of Corridors V and W are eligible for construction because of the 2,700-mile construction limitation in the Act.

of the people. Access to health care, education and job-training facilities will be improved. The traditional market functions of small towns and villages will be restored. And the commuting time to job centers will be decreased.

Local Access Roads

While the presence of high-quality highways may be one of the preconditions for attracting development to the Region, short connector roads to the larger highway system are also necessary. Early emphasis in this program centered around the provision of access roads to industrial development sites and recreation projects. More recently, however, as Table 9 at the right shows, a variety of Commission-sponsored projects have taken advantage of this program.

Several access-road projects have contributed to the development of energy resources in the Region. In Alabama access roads have been built to two nuclear electricity-generating plants and to four oil-storage facilities. Two coal mines and four electricity-generating plants in Pennsylvania are served by Appalachian access roads. A project now under construction will serve a coal-mining area in Tennessee.

The benefits of access-road construction can be manifold. For example, in Appalachian Maryland, road no. 1538, a quarter of a mile long, was constructed to provide access to the Oakland Industrial Park in Garrett County. The tenants, Bausch and Lomb, agreed to utilize the entire site of 96 acres once a commitment for the provision of the access road and utilities was made. The plant will be developed in three stages, the first two each consisting of 100,000-square-foot areas and the third of an additional 200,000 square feet. The first stage is now in operation with 250 employees. Future expansions will push

Table 9
Facilities Served by Access Roads

State	Educational Facilities	Medical Facilities	Recreational, Cultural and Residential	Transportation Terminals	Governmental Facilities	Business and Industrial
Alabama	4	2	11	2	—	15
Georgia	1	—	2	1	—	9
Kentucky	2	3	2	1	—	4
Maryland	3	—	—	1	—	8
Mississippi	3	1	4	4	—	14
New York	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Carolina	6	—	4	1	—	6
Ohio	6	2	8	3	—	3
Pennsylvania	12	1	10	6	1	42
South Carolina	—	—	1	—	2	—
Tennessee	—	—	1	—	—	4
Virginia	—	—	2	—	—	1
West Virginia	1	1	2	1	—	12
Total	**38**	**10**	**47**	**20**	**3**	**119**

Table 10
Appalachian Access Road Program Financing and Accomplishments

(in thousands of dollars)

	Financing through June 30, 1975		Status of Mileage, June 30, 1975		
	Approved	**Obligated**	**Approved**	**Construction Completed or Under Way**	**Construction Completed**
Alabama	$18,985	$16,950	204.1	147.5	143.2
Georgia	3,872	2,934	28.3	11.7	11.7
Kentucky	3,769	2,906	15.2	13.3	4.6
Maryland	2,321	1,756	6.5	5.7	4.7
Mississippi	8,747	8,424	97.5	93.8	84.4
New York	3,481	976	7.6	3.4	3.4
North Carolina	3,393	2,012	23.9	11.9	11.2
Ohio	4,302	3,454	38.0	34.4	31.1
Pennsylvania	13,374	10,638	90.5	76.4	56.8
South Carolina	12,731	10,391	122.5	68.0	59.4
Tennessee	7,195	6,181	59.6	39.6	39.6
Virginia	3,667	2,843	18.2	17.1	17.1
West Virginia	5,296	4,998	19.4	18.9	18.6
Total	**$91,133**	**$74,463**	**731.3**	**541.7**	**485.8**

employment to 1,000 employees, a $4-million payroll and a total capital investment of $15 million.

In Pennsylvania, road no. 1042, half a mile long, was constructed to facilitate school consolidation plans in the Northeast Bradford School District. This extension to a new elementary facility and to an existing central high school eliminated a highway safety hazard and allowed more economical usage of the school district buses to transport both elementary and high school students.

Table 10 on page 32 indicates the status of these roads at the end of the fiscal year. Over 730 miles of roads had been approved and $74.5 million obligated since the program was initiated. During the year, 22 projects were approved for a total of some 53 miles of roadway. Construction was completed on 89.2 miles, and construction started on 32.2 more miles. Of the 516 miles of roads completed since the inception of the program, some 309 miles, or 59.8 percent, have been finished in the last four years, indicating the increased tempo of the program.

Railroads

1975 was the year when the plight of the railroads came fully home to Appalachians. The Region has long depended on the railroads to move much of its natural resource wealth. Appalachia is served by 20 Class 1 railroads with a total trackage of 21,560 miles. Of these 20, four (Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, Reading and the Lehigh Valley) are in bankruptcy proceedings and being reorganized. Rail freight in the Region generated 467 million tons and some $2.5 billion of revenues in 1972. About two-thirds of the 1972 tonnage consisted of coal shipments. Coal traffic constituted a substantial share of traffic on two of the larger viable railroads in the Region, the Norfolk and Western and the Chessie System, as well as on the largest of the failing roads, the Penn Central system. The importance of the railroads to the economic fabric of Appalachia is obvious.

Kenneth Murray

The proposals by the United States Railway Association (USRA) to reorganize the failing railroads directly affect only four of the Appalachian states, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Within these states, the USRA plan proposes that approximately 1,230 miles of light-density (lightly used) lines (some 25 percent of the total trackage owned by the four bankrupt lines) in Appalachia be abandoned or turned over to the states for subsidy operation. This proposal would affect some 54 counties and between 50 and 100 communities in the four states.

The implications of the proposal are much broader. Some of the coal traffic on these lines originates in other coal-producing states, such as Kentucky and Virginia; without a soundly functioning total system of railroads these other states cannot keep and expand their coal markets. Then, criteria used in determining line viability might be used to determine whether service should be abandoned on other light-density lines in the Region. And, finally, a well-functioning transportation infrastructure within the Region, with a balance between air, rail, water and roads, is essential to the continuing growth and stability of the economy. The malfunctioning of the rail portion of this transportation infrastructure would produce a ripple effect throughout the Region that it would take years of time and thousands of dollars and man hours to overcome.

To the challenge posed by the USRA plan the Commission has responded in three ways during the past year. Through the office of its federal cochairman, the Commission has expressed to USRA its concern, bolstered by the results of two consultant studies, over the continuing viability of the Region's economy and railroads. Of particular concern was USRA's insistence upon "forming a viable system" and making this its prime criterion for retention or abandonment. The Commission reiterated its stand that the viability of the rail system must not be obtained at the expense of decreased viability for hundreds of organizations and communities dependent upon the railroad for service.

In addition to working with appropriate federal agencies, the Commission gave direct technical assistance to the state of West Virginia in the preparation of its "Phase 1 State Rail Plan." The Commission also approved at the end of the fiscal year a $¼-million grant to the state of Alabama for the building of an 11,000-foot rail spur into the Huntsville Jetplex Industrial Park. This grant will pay approximately one-third of the cost of the spur. The spur will initially serve 160 acres of land where two manufacturing plants are scheduled to be built to employ 570 people.

Waterway Development

In the past, development planning in Appalachia has not paid great attention to inland waterway transport, although a substantial number of miles of navigable waterways lie within the Region (see Table 11 at the right). The focus of water resource development in the Region has been on watershed development, flood control and the problems of flood plain management. A consideration of any waterway almost automatically involves an entire water basin, and most of the Region's water basins extend beyond the statutory limits of the Region. And because waterway transportation is invariably tied to interstate commerce, many federal agencies, with differing policies on waterway improvement, economic development and public investment, are involved in any waterway plans.

One waterway project, the Tennessee-Tombigbee, is of such importance not only to the four states primarily involved (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee) but to 19 other states that the Commission is co-sponsoring a multistate, multiagency study of the development opportunities it will create for the Appalachian Region. As the waterway has been proposed by the Corps of Engineers, it will be a 253-mile-long ice-free channel connecting the Tennessee River with the port of Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico.

Table 11
Navigable Appalachian Waterways

River	Mileage Lying Within Appalachia
Monongahela	128.7
Allegheny	72.0
Little Kanawha	3.8
Kanawha	90.6
Big Sandy	26.8
Tennessee	399.6
Ohio (Pittsburgh to Manchester, Ohio)	583.4
Black Warrior	188.0
Total Mileage	**1,492.2**

Source: Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States, 1964*; Part 2, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 1965. Table appears in The American Waterways Operators, Inc., "The Waterways of Appalachia," *Waterway Economics*, Vol. 1, No. 7, June, 1967, p. 45.

All 13 Appalachian states will participate in this truly regional study, budgeted at $250,000. The study will involve an analysis of the social, economic, physical and institutional opportunities of the project. The Commission is particularly interested in what governmental arrangements will have to be made at the state and local level to develop, implement and coordinate the project and what institutional changes must be made to capitalize on the development opportunities.

Airports and Air Service

The availability of air service to, from and within Appalachia and the existence of airports adequate to accommodate this service are important to the Region's economic development.

In fiscal year 1975 the Commission through its supplemental grants program helped to fund seven airport improvement or land-acquisition projects, six of them in the mountainous areas of Kentucky and West Virginia. The aggregate expenditure on the seven projects will be $409,600 in ARC funds. Two additional projects, one in New York and one in West Virginia, are pending approval and would require the commitment of some $19,202 in ARC funds.

Since safety is a crucial factor in consumer acceptance of air service, the Commission has sponsored special projects for the improvement of safety-related services at airports in the Region. Thirteen projects in seven states were approved during the year for a total of $2,259,000. The approval of these projects meant that a total of $8,465,000 had been committed to this program since its inception, representing some 99.6 percent of the total authorization of $8,500,000.

The Commission has long been concerned over the air transportation network in the Region. A general transportation study funded by the Commission during the year revealed that although the Region today has 35 cities which have scheduled air service by trunkline or local service carriers, large segments of Appalachia are without this service and must rely on commuter carriers.

Trunkline carriers are the major long-haul carriers which provide service throughout the country and use large jets almost exclusively. They require long runways and a high volume of traffic. *Local service* carriers are generally limited to specific geographic regions and act as feeders into trunklines. They formerly used propeller planes or turbojets for the most part but are moving to pure jet fleets. Allegheny, Piedmont and Southern are the Region's chief local service carriers. Both local service and trunkline carriers are regulated by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

Commuter, or third-level, carriers operate small planes (up to 30 passengers) and need relatively short runways. They are required to meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety standards, register with the CAB and file quarterly reports, but their rates and routes are not regulated.

The Region is apparently experiencing a trend in which low-density air traffic centers are losing service by trunkline or local service carriers and having it replaced by commuter carrier service. Some local service carriers are contracting directly with commuter lines to provide service on routes for which the local service carriers are certified. What the end result will be is not yet apparent, but it may be reduced service or abandonment of service to some points. On the other hand, the Region may gain some advantages in terms of additional flexibility of scheduling (because the commuter lines can change their routes more quickly, since they are not regulated) and reduction in requirements for airport facilities.

In view of the importance of commuter carriers to the Region, one state, North Carolina, is using state funds to help initiate and maintain commuter service. Following a demonstration program sponsored by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission in the Piedmont area of the state, the North Carolina Department of Transportation sponsored a demonstration project during 1975 in the western part of the state. Viewed primarily as an additional inducement to businesses to locate in North Carolina, the service is expected to become self-supporting in three to four years.

Rural Mass Transit

In much of the Region public transportation is almost nonexistent, and this creates special problems. The cost of transportation to jobs and services for the 45 percent of the Region's population living outside places, towns and villages of more than 1,000 is proportionately greater than for urban or small-town Appalachians because the distances to be covered are greater, yet rural incomes on the average are significantly lower than urban or small-town incomes. Excluding the large mass-transit cities, the proportion of Appalachians owning no automobile is lower than for the balance of the United States. Further complicating the situation in the Region is an aging population (20.4 percent over age 55), whose individual mobility is curtailed with every year that passes. Public bus service, where it exists, is oriented to intercity travel, not to the needs of rural residents.

The Commission has been involved in the area of rural mass transportation for five years. In a number of states it has been working to identify rural mass transportation requirements systematically, to design systems which will meet these needs and to test management and operation techniques.

During fiscal year 1975 the Commission sponsored feasibility studies in New York and Virginia to assist local development districts in setting up new systems. In the Cumberland Plateau Planning District of Virginia, a study proposed a four-county system built around providing service to work centers in the district; it would also incorporate a community college bus system currently owned by the participating counties. In Chautauqua County, New York, a number of small but adequate bus companies already existed within the urban areas of the county. A system of bus feeder routes was designed to bring rural residents to points suitable for transfer to the existing routes. In addition, the plan calls for special buses for the handicapped and special runs to regional medical facilities.

In addition to the feasibility studies, the Commission gave direct technical assistance to agencies in Kentucky and Ohio in their preparation of applications for federal grants. The Commission also contributed funds to three programs now in operation, described below. All three projects are designed to:

- achieve self support
- serve all people of all ages for any transportation purpose
- consolidate as many government-sponsored transit projects and budgets within the project area as possible
- make sure that basic management back-up, training and development, which the Commission considers essential to the success of all projects, are available throughout the life of the project.

Appalachian Ohio Regional Transportation Association (AORTA)

This project in Southeastern Ohio transports passengers from points in rural areas near Athens into the city and also operates buses within the city. The transportation service is available to everyone, but is designed around the needs of the poor, senior citizens, students, workers and housewives. Local social-service agencies purchase transportation from AORTA for their clients. Fares range from $0.25 to $2.00 round trip. The average round-trip length is about ten miles.

During the year the system gave 234,500 route miles of service and carried some 160,400 passengers. With the total expenditures of approximately $135,600 for the year, service was provided at the cost of 58¢ per mile or 84¢ per passenger carried. Income from contracts and fares paid some 56 percent of the total costs, with the balance being financed by contributions from the local governments and from ARC.

North Central Pennsylvania Transportation Project

This project offers transport services only for manpower purposes, at a cost of from $1.25 to $1.50 round trip. Round trips range from 1 to 60 miles, with the majority of riders traveling over 20 round-trip miles daily.

The project was initiated by purchasing transportation service from existing private carriers in the area, a concept that has already proven to be cost effective. Although equipment purchases may be expected in the future, the project is demonstrating the feasibility of initiating service without large capital investments in areas where private operators are available.

By the end of the fiscal year this system had expanded its operational routes from four to nine. From the first of the year to June 30, the project provided some 21,600 miles of service and carried some 16,000 passengers. The project is showing a cost recovery of 55 percent.

This project has made a substantial contribution to regular dependable transit service in the county, and discussion on coordinating this essentially home-to-work type of service with the transport need of other agencies has begun. There is also a move to create a regional transportation authority to operate the system.

E. S. Preston

Anderson County, Tennessee, Transportation Project

This project, begun during the fiscal year, is aimed at consolidating all social-services-related transportation in the county. Sponsored by the local community action agency, it will develop several general routes as well as operate a service on call. The first phase of the project—hiring of a director and establishing the organizational arrangements—is virtually completed. In the second phase, ARC funds will be used to purchase buses and vans to begin operations with. Plans are being made to organize a transit authority to operate the system.

Development near Highways

Four years ago the Commission set aside a special fund to be used to plan development along highway corridors, in the recognition that the building of highways was only one in a set of conditions needed to induce industrial, commercial and housing developments. Within general guidelines set by the Commission, each state set about identifying and pinpointing those areas with the greatest potential for future developments. In some states—Pennsylvania, for example—the focus was on interchange areas. In others, such as Maryland and Georgia, there has been a broader focus on an entire corridor or segment thereof. During FY 75 some $672,600 was expended on advance planning and preliminary engineering studies in 38 such projects. Sixteen additional projects in 8 states were approved during the year, with total contracts amounting to $561,100.

In a project typical of this program, a half-completed industrial park near Hagerstown, Maryland, received ARC funding, which will enable it to complete the necessary engineering work for site improvements and move the project one step closer to providing attractive sites for industrial development.

Chapter Seven

Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Today's national energy crisis has focused attention on Appalachian coal—where it is, what its quality and sulfur content are, how to get it out of the ground, how to reclaim the land after mining.

The Appalachian Regional Commission's interest in these topics is not new. From its beginning, the Commission has recognized that Appalachia's coal—and its other natural resources—are important national assets, and that the Region has an obligation to develop and use these resources effectively.

But ARC has also insisted that this development must take place in a way that will improve the quality of life for the people of Appalachia—furnishing new jobs *and* keeping the Region's environmental integrity intact. The Senate Public Works Committee has commented that:

> *While the crucial energy needs of our country present Appalachia with a new opportunity to assist the Nation, there may also be a new responsibility to assist the region so as to assure that accelerated coal production will lead to sound development, conservation, and self-sustaining economic growth.*

Major Research on Energy

To meet the new challenges, ARC's energy, environment and natural resources division gave most of its attention during fiscal year 1975 to a program of regional energy research, the first two studies of which were completed before the end of the fiscal year:

☐ *Environmental and Natural Resources Program Design*, a two-volume report which analyzed ARC's past accomplishments, charted the future needs of the Region and recommended program strategies to meet these needs. The analysis was divided into 13 topics: energy, environmental land-use policy, industrial waste, manpower, minerals, mining reclamation, natural disasters, occupational disability, sewer and water systems, second-home development, solid waste, timber, and water resources.

The results of the study were presented to the Commission's Subcommittee for Environment and Natural Resources, which analyzed the report and recommended that the Commission should act promptly to: (1) *exploit Appalachian coal* in ways that will meet environmental objectives; (2) *intensify exploration* to discover all available gas and oil reserves; (3) *improve the availability of water resources;* (4) *develop the Region's agricultural and forest resources;* (5) *determine the effects* of present patterns of mineral ownership, existing tax policies and the use of alternative taxes on minerals as a method of encouraging regional development; and (6) *develop* (at both Commission and state levels) *the management and organizational support* necessary to do all the above.

☐ *Energy Supply/Demand Alternatives for the Appalachian Region.* This second study, completed in March 1975, was funded jointly by ARC, the Council on Environmental Quality and the National Science Foundation. It produced an analytical framework, including a computer model, which was used to show, for the years 1985 and 2000:

1. the effects of various national energy policies (for example, measures to encourage or enforce energy conservation, or environmental controls such as air quality standards) on the demand for and price of Appalachian coal and other fuels.
2. what will happen to the Region's economy, environment and social structure if these changes take place, and
3. which geographic locations within the Region would be most strongly affected, and how much.

The major conclusions of the study were that:

☐ Substantial growth over the next 25 years is inevitable for the energy industry in Appalachia—especially the coal industry. The growth will occur under any supply, demand and price conditions in the energy field that seem in any way feasible. By 1985 coal production in Appalachia is expected to rise from the current level of nearly 400 million tons a year to at least 600 million tons, and could reach as much as 950 million tons. By the year 2000 it could exceed one billion tons.

☐ The Appalachian states must shape this growth if the Region is to get the most out of it in employment and higher income for its people, to provide the maximum community and regional services and to hold social and environmental costs to the minimum. ARC provides a useful framework to help the states and the federal government—along with private enterprise—achieve this goal.

The study was a first step toward developing a regional energy policy since it showed what the limits of Appalachia's energy and demand would be under most of the feasible alternatives. Copies of the executive summary of this study are available in paper or microfiche from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151, as NTIS No. PB 242 944.

Taking its direction from the findings of these two major studies, ARC then designed six additional research projects, all scheduled for completion during fiscal year 1976. *Siting and Infrastructure* will identify the promising locations for coal-cleaning, -liquefaction, and -gasification plants in Appalachia, and then determine how the building and operation of such plants would affect the environment, economy and social fabric of the areas involved. *Research and Development* will inventory the energy research and development that has been done since 1970 (or is currently under way) by federal agencies, businesses, trade associations and educational institutions. With this information in hand, it will be possible to analyze—and possibly revise—national research priorities and to find out whether there are gaps in the research that ARC might fill. *Environmental Assessment* will produce a handbook on how to prepare and process environmental impact statements, to eliminate the bottlenecks and delays that have occurred in the past. *Regional Transportation* will find out how much and what kinds of transport will be needed and where, if Appalachian fuels are extracted, processed and used to foster the Region's economic development. *Regulatory Powers* will show how Appalachian states can exercise their regulatory and taxing powers to encourage energy development and regional employment. *Supply and Demand* will concentrate on the scenarios—that is, on the combinations of federal energy policies, prices of alternative fuels, conservation practices and environmental regulation—that our nation is most apt to experience during the next 25 years. Using the computer model developed in the earlier *Supply/Demand* study, the new research will provide more detailed estimates of what will happen to the demand for Appalachian fuels—and how this, in turn, will affect the Region's energy prices, employment and environment.

Preliminary design was also under way on two additional research projects. The first, a joint project with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), would construct a *land-use information system* for the Region, combining data gathered by remote sensing devices (in satellites or aircraft) with information collected by ground observers.

The computerized information system could be used to monitor surface-mining activites (some Appalachian states do this already), to inventory coal reserves, to find out how much land is included in floodplains and to determine the amount and location of land adjacent to Appalachian highway corridors that would be suitable for industrial or commercial development. Socioeconomic data (population, income, health statistics, for example) could also be added to the data bank to answer queries about human as well as natural resources.

Work also began on designing an *environmental health project.* Planners have long known that good water and sewer systems are essential to sites considered for industrial plants. This project would demonstrate that such systems don't just dispose of industrial waste during the work day; they also operate around the clock, furnishing a big plus for economic development because they make people healthier, thus upgrading the efficiency and capability of local manpower.

Work began on a handbook of reference materials prepared by the ARC staff, to be called *Challenges for Appalachia: Energy, Environment and Natural Resources.* The handbook is an updated and expanded version of *Environmental Issues for Appalachian Youth,* which was published by ARC in 1970.

Post-Agnes Subsidence Research

Nine Commission-funded studies dealing with subsidence research were completed during fiscal year 1975. In April 1972, Tropical Storm Agnes caused more than $3 billion worth of damage in the eastern United States, over $2 billion of it in Pennsylvania alone. In August of the same year, Congress passed the Agnes Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1972, which appropriated money for post-Agnes relief and rehabilitation, including $16 million to the Appalachian Regional Commission.

In rebuilding and redeveloping areas after such a disaster, it is important to do the rebuilding in locations where there is a minimum risk of subsequent damage, either from later floods or from other hazards. In northeastern Pennsylvania, where Agnes damage was heavy, one of the major hazards is mine subsidence, which causes the land to buckle and collapse, damaging surface structures. For this reason, $1.5 million of ARC's post-Agnes money was earmarked for the study of subsidence-proneness and what to do about it. The following studies were completed during fiscal year 1975:

1. *State of the Art of Subsidence Control* compiled worldwide data on the methods and costs of preventing subsidence.
2. *Architectural Measures to Minimize Subsidence Damage* described various ways that the foundations and architecture of buildings can be modified to make them more resistant to subsidence.
3. *Subsidence Vulnerability in Pennsylvania Coal Fields* developed methods of answering a key question: since historically only about one-third of the undermined areas in the U.S. have suffered subsidence, how can we predict which areas they will be so that preventive action can be taken? This study developed criteria for measuring subsidence proneness, then applied the criteria to designate high-risk zones in the anthracite fields of northeastern Pennsylvania and in selected soft-coal fields in Pennsylvania and Maryland.
4. *Relationship between Underground Mine Water Pools and Subsidence in the Northeastern Pennsylvania Anthracite Fields* recommended ways of regulating the level of mine-water pools in order to minimize subsidence.
5. *Use of Photo Interpretation and Geological Data in the Identification of Surface Damage and Subsidence* analyzed geological information that is now available from theoretical studies and from photos taken by earth satellites. The study determined that, on the basis of past experience in Pennsylvania, these kinds of data could have been used to predict subsidence before it happened; the study then recommended ways to set up prediction procedures to minimize future damage.
6. *Economic and Social Indicators with Reference to Land Use in Subsidence-Prone Areas in Northeastern Pennsylvania* analyzed population, property values and other socioeconomic indicators in each of the subsidence-prone zones designated in study 3 above. On the basis of these indicators, the zones were ranked in priority order so that subsidence control measures could be concentrated in areas with the highest potential for economic development.
7. *Local and State Regulatory Powers Dealing with Land Use and Construction in Subsidence-Prone Areas* collected and evaluated the ordinances, regulations and laws now operative in Pennsylvania for controlling the use of subsidence-prone lands. Model legislation was suggested to improve this control.
8. *Development of a Comprehensive Program of Insurance Protection Against Mining Subsidence and Associated Hazardous Location Risks* reviewed current laws regulating hazard insurance and suggested modifications of the statutes. Included were recommendations as to how the premiums charged for such insurance should be affected by both the subsidence-proneness of the land *and* the architectural design of the buildings on it.
9. *Development of Environmental Guidelines for Land Use Policy Applicable to Flood-Prone and Mine-Subsidence-Prone Areas in Pennsylvania* described how local governments can do sound land-use planning in areas that are apt

to suffer from floods and subsidence. The importance of assistance from state, regional and county agencies was stressed.

Mine Reclamation

Apart from research, the active environmental and energy projects undertaken by the Commission were concentrated in the fields of mine reclamation and timber development. Section 205 of the Act allows the Commission to fund projects to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines; extinguish and control underground and outcrop mine fires; seal abandoned oil and gas wells; reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands; and control or abate mine drainage pollution.

During the fiscal year, 11 new projects of this type were approved by ARC:

□ three mine fire extinguishment efforts in Pennsylvania (total cost of $1.5 million)
□ the first mine subsidence control in Maryland funded by ARC ($400,000)
□ three strip mine reclamation projects—two in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania (over $500,000)
□ the reclamation of two West Virginia coal mine refuse piles (nearly $400,000)
□ a grant to Pennsylvania to plug and seal abandoned oil wells ($23,000)
□ the first ARC-funded mine-water pollution abatement project in Kentucky ($400,000).

The total cost of these projects, including both ARC and nonfederal funds, was $3.2 million.

In addition to the new projects noted above, two projects begun earlier were completed: a mine fire in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was extinguished for a total cost of $58,000 *and* a series of abandoned leaking oil wells in the Cook Forest State Park in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, were plugged and sealed for a cost of $48,000. With the sealing of these wells, virtually all vestiges of pollution from coal mining and oil extraction in this park will have been removed and the park restored to near natural condition. The park has a large stand of virgin evergreens and attracts many tourists and people who appreciate nature. The waters in the park now support sport fishing.

Timber Development

Appalachian hardwood, famous nationwide, has long been an important resource for the Region. Improving the quality and productivity of Appalachian timber is authorized under Section 204 of the Act.

An organization of 220 forest landowners in six counties in northeast Mississippi was organized in 1973 to improve the management of forest land. ARC made a $27,000 three-year technical assistance grant to this timber development organization (TDO); the last year of the grant was fiscal 1975. In 1975 a new saw and planer mill was constructed to handle the timber harvested by the organization; the mill employs 50 full-time workers. During the year the ARC made a grant of $79,000 for equipment to perform forestry improvement work for the TDO.

A two-year technical assistance grant of $38,000 was made by the Commission to a TDO in the FIVCO area of Kentucky. The grant will be used to provide salary and travel for an experienced forester (a member of the state Forest Service detailed to the TDO) to help the members in timber stand improvement and management of forest lands.

State/ARC Coordination

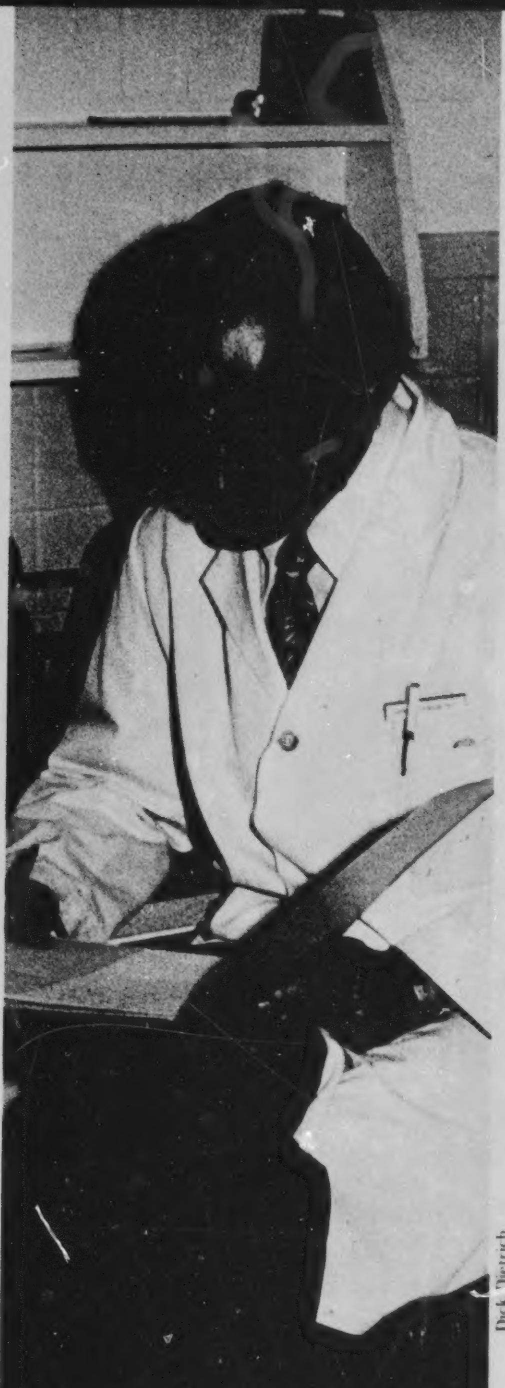
The activities of the Commission and the Appalachian states in the fields of energy and the environment are being coordinated more closely all the time. Two organizations have been developed to work in this direction:

□ **The Energy and Environment Subcommittee,** created in 1973, deals with the broad aspects of the Commission's policy in these fields. Chaired by Pennsylvania and including four other states (Alabama, New York, North Carolina and West Virginia), this group formulated an important resolution passed by the Commission in May 1974. The resolution recognized the dependence of Appalachia on national and international energy markets, emphasized the Commission's mandate to promote economic development and directed the ARC staff "to explore the policy options available to the Commission as it develops a sense of policy position in this relatively new energy situation" and also "to begin developing a series of policy proposals focusing on coal allocated as a raw material for a variety of economic and human development activities as well as an energy source."

□ **The Energy Advisory Group,** a 13-member group made up of the top energy advisors from all of the Appalachian states, advises the Commission as to how the Region's energy activities are and should be related to the economic and social development of Appalachia. This group, in cooperation with the subcommittee described above, helps plan the ARC regional energy research program, selects consultants and monitors the findings of the studies. It also reviews federal energy legislation, reporting to the Commission on the portions of the laws that may have significant impacts in the Appalachian states.

Similar groups are planned to coordinate state-ARC staff work on other issues as they arise.

Chapter Eight


Dick Dietrich

Health and Child Development

The Appalachian Regional Commission investments in health and child development have been made because improving the Region's health status and ensuring the healthy development of its children are essential to the economic development of Appalachia.

Four overall goals have determined the direction of the program:

- *to demonstrate in selected areas that modern comprehensive health care can be made available and accessible to rural Appalachians on an organized basis*
- *to provide essential primary health care services*
- *to encourage comprehensive, areawide health planning throughout the Region*
- *to establish a state and local capacity to plan and carry out a comprehensive child development program.*

Health Demonstration Areas

The Commission originally funded multicounty health demonstration areas in eight states in 1968 to show the effect comprehensive development of health services could have on economic development. All but one of the Appalachian states now have such an area.

These areas were designed to offer to individuals and families living within each area health education, personal preventive services, diagnostic and therapeutic services, rehabilitative and restorative services and communitywide environmental health services. Each area is guided by a health council with representation from local health-care professionals, political leaders and the public. The Appalachian councils are unusual in that they combine planning and operating functions and for this reason have been in a position to serve as a major resource to the health-planning councils as these came into existence.

The demonstration areas have stressed continuity and comprehensiveness of care and innovative techniques for achieving this care. They have developed many different types of programs—primary care centers, home health consortia, maintenance-level care in home health services, regional health scholarships, satellite family practice residencies, rural health maintenance organizations and medical telecommunications networks.

The twelve health demonstration areas are now making the transition into health systems agencies (HSAs), newly legislated by Congress. The law requires that every area in the country eventually be part of an HSA; boundaries have been set by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the state Governors. Several of ARC's health demonstration areas have been designated as lead agencies by the Governors of their states to serve as showcase models for the new HSAs.

Primary Care

Almost one million of the Region's inhabitants are now served by ARC-funded primary care programs; over 150 such projects are in operation. Primary care, as defined by the Commission, offers daily personal health care on a continuing basis and is required to include maintenance of complete records and to be extended when necessary to the secondary level (i.e., hospital services) and the tertiary (i.e., highly specialized research-oriented services usually centralized in regional hospitals). In effect, this definition of primary care means that once an individual enters the comprehensive health care system for any reason, whether it is for examination, diagnosis or treatment, the primary health care component of the system makes available to him a full range of personal health services, from simple testing to specialized treatment.

Primary care projects frequently serve large rural poor populations usually not covered by third-party (Medicare and Medicaid) payments. Moreover, since third-party reimbursement mechanisms frequently do not honor services provided by physician extenders (such as nurse practitioners or physicians' assistants), subsidies are an essential element of the projects. Appalachian primary care clinics range from a one-nurse practitioner and aide in a rural Tennessee area to a total outpatient program with medical, dental, mental health and emergency care in northern Pennsylvania. Programs range from small stipends for physicians' assistants for three months' practice in Appalachia to large four-year projects to develop medical residencies in family practice.

Several ARC primary care programs established important milestones during fiscal 1975:

- Greenville-Spartanburg, South Carolina, is the site of the second of the Commission-sponsored health maintenance organizations (HMOs)—organizations in which a set fee for membership entitles participants to a full line of health care, from examination to diagnosis to treatment. This HMO became one of four in the nation to be certified by HEW and thereupon became eligible for long-term, low-interest federal loans.
- Pennsylvania, the first state to place major emphasis on primary care, is moving toward a federation of clinics for the purpose of shared services, purchasing and technical assistance.
- Clover Fork Clinic in Evarts, Kentucky, the first of the Appalachian primary care projects, celebrated its fifth year of ARC funding by becoming self-supporting.

Two major conferences were produced in the Region during the year through the cooperation of ARC health staff and representatives from the Appalachian states and HEW. A conference on primary health care took place in Greenville, South Carolina, in October 1974. Ninety people from the Region, practitioners of primary care, wrote papers, participated on panels and led discussions on selected topics. In April 1975, a conference in Boone, North Carolina, on the financing of primary care resulted in the funding of a technical assistance program to assist ARC projects in fiscal matters. These are representative examples of the ways Commission staff can offer increased technical assistance to the states in health matters.

Comprehensive Health Planning

Over 90 percent of the Appalachian Region is now served by health-planning agencies through ARC cooperation with HEW. Rural areas in Appalachia that were once desperately short of planning capacity can now respond to the needs of their areas with a capability unmatched elsewhere in the nation. Planning for comprehensive health programs includes evaluating the health needs of people based on their geography, population size, economic levels, medical problems (malnutrition, black lung, mental illness, for example); it also includes an examination of the medical resources—facilities and personnel—within an area, including the financial feasibility of meeting needs.

Health Investments

The Commission invested over $35 million on 244 projects to achieve fiscal year 1975 health objectives. Of this total, 36 percent was for preventive programs; 30 percent for primary health care; 10 percent for communications, transportation and emergency services; 5 percent for manpower development; less than 1 percent for hospital services (a strikingly significant trend, given the high expenditures nationwide for hospital-based services); and the remainder for technical assistance and planning projects. In addition, 29 supplemental grants for facilities development were approved under Section 214, amounting to nearly $9 million.

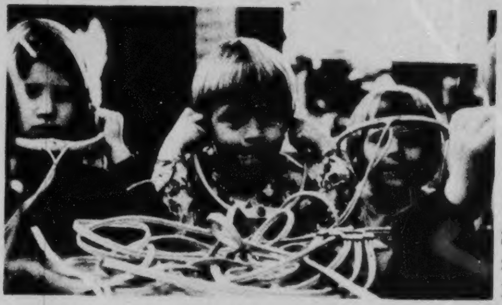
Child Development

Programs in each of the 13 Appalachian states are demonstrating the capacity to plan for and manage a broad range of services targeted at the youngest and most vulnerable segment of the population. Experts recognize increasingly the critical importance of the early childhood years, from 0 to 6, to the future adult's emotional and physical well-being and ability to learn. Healthy development has in the past been more difficult for the Appalachian child than for others because of the Region's depressed economy and its physical and social isolation.

The ARC child development program, now in existence for five years, has aimed at linking together the available services within each state and filling in the gaps where gaps exist in the types of services available or in the scope of these services. A basic goal has been to develop the capacity of state and local communities to use the existing federal programs to the fullest possible extent and to foster interagency planning and coordination so that child development services can truly be comprehensive.

More than 125,000 Appalachian children under six years of age are now being served in the 260 child development projects operating in 222 of Appalachia's 397 counties. Expenditure of close to $25 million was approved during fiscal year 1975 for these projects, more than $22 million of it to continue existing projects and $2.7 million for 38 new projects.

One example of multicounty integration of services is a program in Ohio's Hocking, Athens and Perry counties. In this project, a child development coordination center serves as the hub of a system which provides screening, speech-hearing-vision, prenatal and family-planning services; services for handicapped children; day care; family counseling and family life education. The various agencies in the three-county area which have traditionally delivered specific services continue to do so, but share referrals through a computerized information system operated by the coordination center. In addition, this hub agency provides outreach, transportation and direct services where an existing provider was not already active in the community. Through this arrangement a child or his family receive a wide range of services without having to undergo multiple admission procedures, complicated financial arrangements and confusion.


W. H. Blanton

Another type of program is the nurse-midwifery program of Pennsylvania's northeastern region, which provides prenatal and postnatal care to medically indigent pregnant women, as well as parent education. Coming into the program through any one of a number of entry points, mothers and babies have opened to them a whole network of services, including nutrition counseling on a one-to-one basis, family planning, social services and medical screening.

The impact and effectiveness of ARC's child development program is demonstrated by the fact that of 40 projects no longer utilizing ARC funding, 36 are still in operation with a mix of state, local and other federal funds. Service delivery models developed in Appalachia have led to innovative designs and systems outside the original areas; some have attained statewide or multistate impact. For example, new state legislation established an Office of Child Development in Tennessee. Central state-level management services for all ARC child development services now exist in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, New York and North Carolina. In addition, states have had the opportunity to try alternatives to traditional approaches, such as nurse-midwifery, multipurpose paraprofessional outreach workers, units that increase the referral rates of existing providers of services, and regionalization of high-cost specialized support services, including diagnostic facilities and intensive care.

Over the first years of program growth, the priorities throughout the Region for children have been strikingly diverse—a fact which shows the wisdom of designing federal assistance programs with sufficient flexibility to meet widely varying gaps in local service systems. Over 20 different kinds of child development programs have been developed in Appalachia in response to local needs; almost all of them provide more than one type of service.

Chapter Nine

Earl Dotter

Education

The overall goal of the Commission's education program has been to enable Appalachians to acquire in their educational institutions the skills needed to participate productively in today's society and to compete effectively in the labor market wherever they might choose to live. This goal is closely related to the Commission's overall goal of economic development, since a skilled labor force is essential to attracting the businesses and industries needed for long-term economic growth.

Because its resources are limited, the Commission has had to concentrate on areas where it has perceived the needs to be the most pressing. The three educational areas which have received the greatest attention are vocational-technical education, demonstration projects and higher education.

Vocational-Technical Education

During the first four years of the ARC program, the Commission's goal was to see that, with the assistance of ARC funds, new vocational-technical facilities were constructed and equipped in all previously unserved areas of the Region. The Appalachian states and the Commission had jointly determined that enough vocational-education facilities should be available to enroll 50 percent of the Region's 11th- and 12th-graders in job-relevant courses—a goal set in the expectation that approximately half of the Region's high school graduates would go on to college and that vocational training should therefore be available for the other 50 percent. As the objective of putting the necessary new facilities in place approached attainment, the Commission shifted emphasis toward expanding, remodeling and equipping older, outmoded and overcrowded facilities. In fiscal 1975, as in earlier years, the majority of ARC education projects and the bulk of funds expended for educational purposes fell in the category of construction or equipment of vocational education facilities, with 83 projects funded for a total of over $36.3 million.

The Commission has regarded it all along as essential to insure that the vocational courses offered in each school were directly related to the actual and projected manpower needs of the particular area concerned. Whereas home economics and agricultural courses once constituted almost all of the vocational training available in the Region, today's Appalachian students have access to such courses as air conditioning and heating, aircraft maintenance, auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, child care, cosmetology, data processing, dental assistance, merchandising, tool and die technology, and office occupations. An analysis of 110,000 of the approximately 125,000 secondary students enrolled in ARC-assisted facilities in 1973-74 shows that nearly three out of every five students were enrolled in trades and industry training, and fewer than one in five in home economics or agriculture (see Table 12 at the right).

Vocational-technical facilities in the Region have been finding it increasingly difficult in recent years to keep within their budgets, thanks to growing enrollments, sharp escalation in teacher salaries and changed federal regulations which had the effect of reducing available federal funds. In 1971 Congress amended the Appalachian Regional Development Act so that vocational education funds could be used to support operational programs. During fiscal 1975, 29 operating projects were funded for a total of $2.3 million. These projects were selected for grants because they included one of the following priorities adopted by the Commission: more efficient use of existing facilities through double shifts and adult use; career education and career orientation programs; guidance and placement service; training in fields of critical manpower shortage; and transportation services for isolated rural students. (Career education is a concept which involves making what happens in the classroom more meaningful to the student by relating his studies to the world of work and the way in which he will earn his living. It is a concept useful from elementary school past high school, helping elementary students develop awareness of self and the world of work, providing work experiences for junior high students and teaching senior high and post-secondary students the knowledge and special skills they need to get jobs or pursue their education after high school.)

Typical of the operations projects funded by ARC is a career-oriented human potential center operated under the auspices of the Jamestown Community College in Chautauqua County, New York. The center provides career counseling and guidance services to students eligible for occupational training. Among the principal beneficiaries of the project are socially, economically and culturally deprived students with personal and vocational problems. The individualized counseling offered is based on an assessment of psychological and sociological factors affecting a student, as well as on his academic record. The project also provides special training for the faculty so as to insure understanding of the student and his needs. Finally, the project, through an innovative outreach program, offers counseling and placement services to unemployed adults eligible under the Comprehensive Training and Employment Act.

Table 12
Secondary Enrollment in ARC-Assisted Vocational Education Facilities in 1973

Vocational Category	Number	Percent
Agriculture	9,193	8.4%
Distribution	5,411	4.9
Health	4,216	3.8
Home Economics	10,282	9.4
Office	11,584	10.6
Technical	5,007	4.6
Trades and Industry	63,836	58.3
Total	**109,529**	**100.0%**

Special Demonstrations in Vocational and Technical Education

The 1971 amendments to the Act also authorized grants for special demonstration programs in vocational and technical education which "will serve to demonstrate areawide educational planning, services and programs." The priorities adopted by the Commission for demonstration projects include:

- *more effective ways to utilize fully vocational and technical education facilities*
- *in-service professional training for career education teachers*
- *home-based multimedia study programs for individuals, or self-paced programs*

- *innovative approaches to guidance and placement*
- *innovative facilities such as mobile classrooms or guidance centers, or individualized learning centers*
- *career education development.*

In fiscal 1975, 15 special demonstration projects were approved for a total cost of $1.3 million. One such project in Central Appalachia is a staff exchange program, sponsored by Kentucky's Bureau of Vocational Education and involving vocational teachers, vocational administrators and representatives of business and industry. The participants meet for discussion at selected exchange sites. As a result of their interaction, vocational teachers are able to revise their curricula so as to reflect current business and industry practices, acquire new skills and techniques at a level expected of the top 50 percent of their professional counterparts in the world of work, plan for initiating and maintaining a working relationship with business and industry and develop educational programs designed to condition students to their anticipated occupational environment. Vocational administrators are implementing appropriate management practices in the various school systems, identifying outdated skills currently taught in shops and classrooms, planning and implementing a personnel development program for teachers and providing for continuous liaison with business and industry. Finally, business and industry representatives are able to assist educational agencies in providing job-relevant occupational education and to identify and put into practice accepted strategies of learning and teaching.

Regional Education Service Agencies

The Commission has aided most of the Appalachian states in setting up regional education service agencies (RESAs). The main purpose of these agencies is to enable school districts in combination to offer their students services which individually they could not afford. In Appalachia this is particularly important because so many school districts have few students and are located in jurisdictions with a low tax base. RESAs in the Region (see the map on page 47) are multicounty organizations, with boundaries frequently coterminous with local development district boundaries.

RESAs typically offer their participating school districts a wide variety of programs in such areas as early childhood education, media services, special education, staff development, group purchasing, other areas of administrative and logistical cooperation (such as computer time), adult education and higher education in-service training.

In fiscal 1975, 15 Appalachian RESAs participated in an experimental in-service teacher-training program, funded by the National Institute of Education, involving courses beamed via a communications satellite. One of the purposes of the program was to test whether a communications satellite is a feasible way to provide educational information to residents of isolated rural areas. In fiscal 1975, planning got under way to expand this Appalachian education satellite project, under which 1,200 teachers had followed courses in basic elementary reading and career education, to five additional sites and to develop an entirely new set of courses.

In the course of the fiscal year ten RESAs were assisted with Appalachian funds in the amount of over half a million dollars: one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, four in Ohio, one in South Carolina and three in Tennessee. RESAs in the states of Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia have also been assisted by ARC. Only three RESAs to date have exhausted the full five-year eligibility for ARC funding; ten others have become fiscally self-sufficient before the five-year deadline by harnessing state and/or local support. This illustrates ARC's catalytic role, whereby initial ARC funding leads to eventual local acceptance and support.

Higher Education and Libraries

The Commission's program in this area focused initially on upgrading higher education facilities and libraries through the use of ARC funds to supplement other federal programs. In fiscal 1975, 10 institutions of higher education were assisted for a total of over $2.5 million, and 9 libraries for a total of $1.6 million. Representative higher education projects included assisting in the construction of a life-science, student-services building at an Alabama university and a student union and auditorium in West Virginia, and several small instructional and laboratory equipment grants in Kentucky.

The libraries assisted are libraries that, when completed, will serve countywide or multicounty areas. In many of the mountainous areas, the libraries will serve as the central library facility and will coordinate services among the decentralized units. Bookmobile service will be extended to outlying areas.

Other library projects are larger in size and scope. One will be the regional center for an eight-county service area. It will function as the processing center for affiliate libraries, will be the primary station in the interlibrary loan network of the area and will offer direct library service to the blind and physically handicapped.

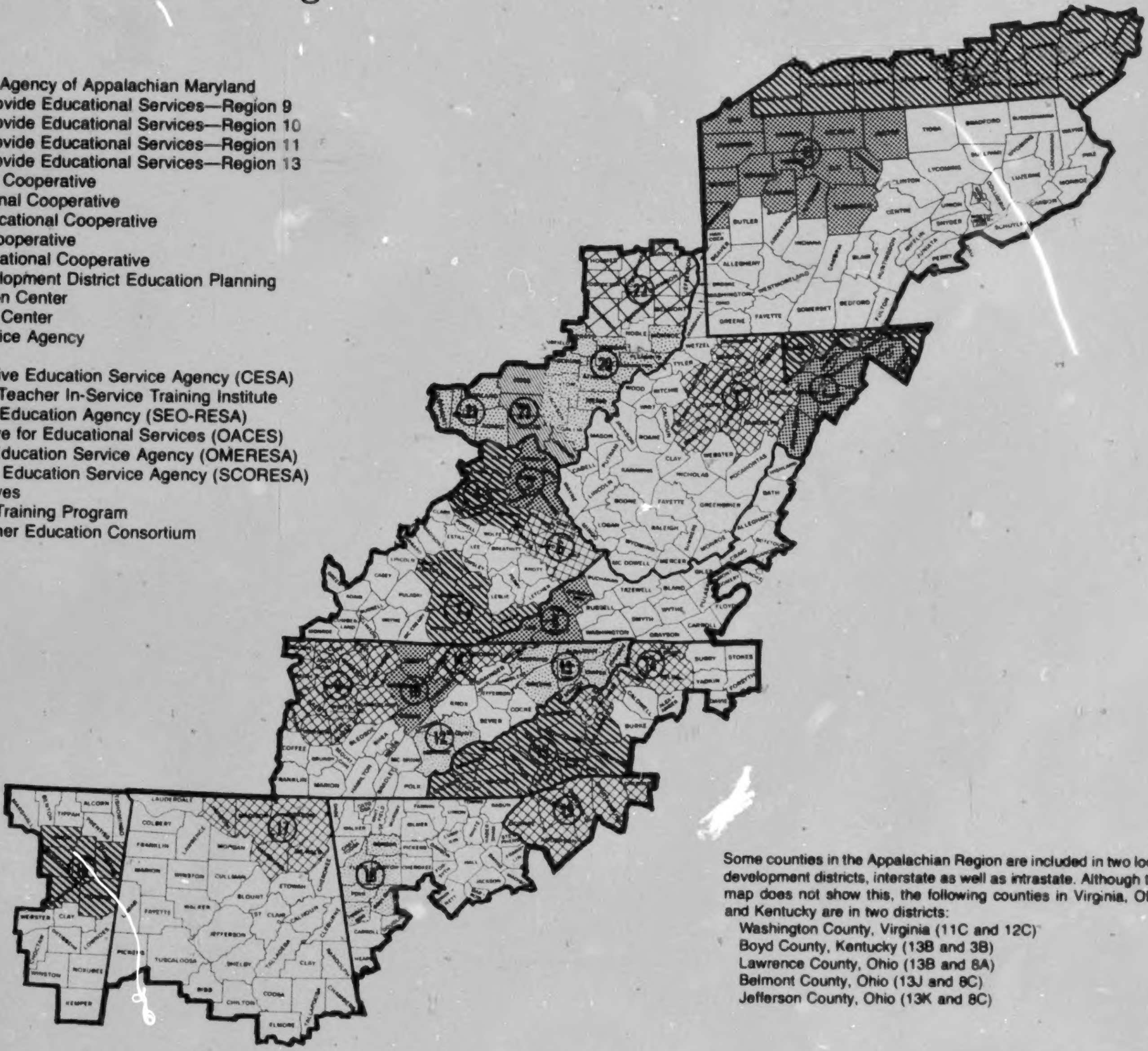
The libraries often replace existing facilities—sometimes more than doubling seating and volume capacity. Architectural plans often include community rooms that can be used for local meetings, audiovisual presentations or community events.

Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
2. RESA VIII
3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
4. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region 9
5. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region 10
6. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region 11
7. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region 13
8. DILENOWISCO Educational Cooperative
9. Upper Cumberland Educational Cooperative
10. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
11. Clinch-Powell Educational Cooperative
12. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
13. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
14. Northwest Regional Education Center
15. Western Regional Education Center
16. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
17. TARCOG
18. Northwest Georgia Cooperative Education Service Agency (CESA)
19. South Carolina Appalachian Teacher In-Service Training Institute
20. Southeastern Ohio Regional Education Agency (SEO-RESA)
21. Ohio Appalachian Cooperative for Educational Services (OACES)
22. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OMERESA)
23. South Central Ohio Regional Education Service Agency (SCORESA)

Other Educational Cooperatives

A. Comprehensive Teacher Training Program
B. Regional In-Service Teacher Education Consortium



Some counties in the Appalachian Region are included in two local development districts, interstate as well as intrastate. Although the map does not show this, the following counties in Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are in two districts:
Washington County, Virginia (11C and 12C)
Boyd County, Kentucky (13B and 3B)
Lawrence County, Ohio (13B and 8A)
Belmont County, Ohio (13J and 8C)
Jefferson County, Ohio (13K and 8C)

Chapter Ten

Jan Faul

Community Development and Housing

The extent to which new economic development can be attracted to Appalachia depends in large measure upon the amenities Appalachian communities can offer in the form of clean water, good sanitation, decent housing and ample recreational facilities. This is, however, an area in which the Region is sadly deficient. Community development needs in the Region are staggering. A September 1974 assessment made for the Commission by a consultant indicated that the Region would require over $7 billion to put in place adequate sewerage, water, solid waste, and parks and recreation facilities, with over half of this figure attributable to needed sewerage facilities. These community facility needs amount to $387 per capita. In addition, it was estimated that the Region needed to replace 231,600 housing units.

Community Development

The Commission has been working to reduce these public-facility needs through its community development program, which covers investments for a number of different types of improvements, most of them made under the supplemental grants section of the Act:

sewer projects
water, and water
  and sewer projects
solid waste projects
neighborhood facilities
parks and recreation
libraries
access roads
airports

The supplemental grants section, described in detail in Chapter 11 of this report, on page 53, is intended to help Appalachian communities participate to a greater degree in federal programs which require matching monies from state and local sources. The Commission has relatively limited funds to invest in community development, particularly in comparison with the immense overall need, so that leveraging each Appalachian dollar with other funding sources is important in bringing as many resources as possible to bear on the problem. The usefulness of this leveraging device in the community development program can be seen from the fact that each Appalachian dollar contributed to a project in fiscal year 1975 generated more than $5.50 from other sources towards funding the project.

The community development program stresses making investments in growth areas—that is, communities having potential for future economic development and expansion. The program has three basic goals:

- *increasing the capabilities of local growth areas to attract new private investment, to stimulate new local enterprise and to service expanded levels of economic activity*
- *continuing to meet the most urgent basic needs of the Appalachian population (both inside and outside the growth areas), with the ultimate objective of increasing their economic well-being and productivity*
- *making the most effective use of public expenditures and investments in the Region, laying the groundwork for private investments in the pay-dirt stage of economic development in the Region.*

During fiscal year 1975 the Commission approved almost 200 community facilities projects, for a total of over $43 million. The areas of greatest need, sewerage facilities and water projects, accounted for more than half of these expenditures.

Four typical community facilities projects funded during fiscal year 1975 are described below to illustrate the active role of the Commission in putting into the Region community facilities that stimulate economic growth and development. (Access road and airport investments are described in the transportation chapter on pages 32 and 34, the library program in the education chapter, on page 46.)

Northeast Alabama Water Consolidation

The construction program of a consolidated water district in Northeast Alabama is expected to save $10 million over what it would cost to bring individual systems to the same level of improvement. Communities in De Kalb, Cherokee, Marshall and Etowah counties are merging 11 treatment plants and 17 water systems to form the Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire-Protection District. The new district will reduce surplus water wasted in several areas, while permitting other communities which had been unable to develop because of water shortages to grow. An Appalachian grant of $513,000 completed financing of the first phase of district improvements, which involves the interconnection of eight of the treatment plants in three counties.

Northeast Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities

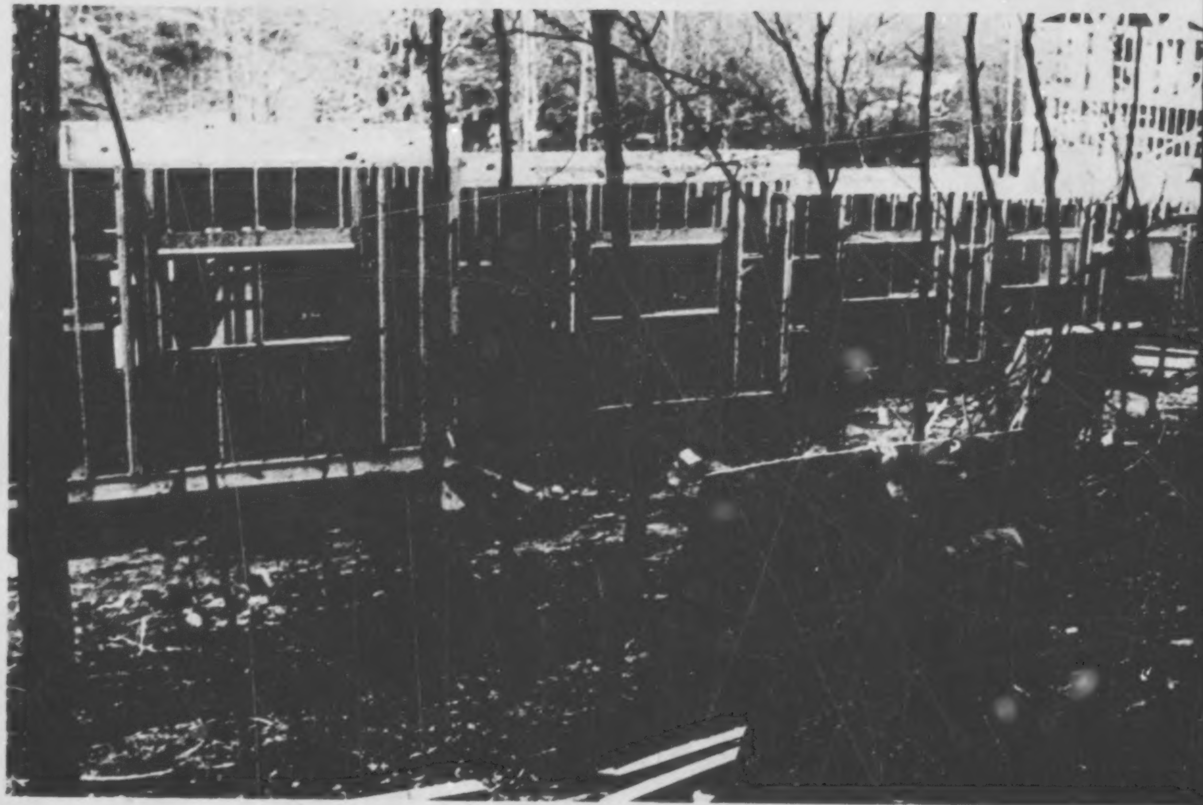
Three years ago, in June 1972, the Scranton-Wilkes Barre growth area of Pennsylvania was ravaged by floods resulting from Tropical Storm Agnes. In 1975, as a result of state and federal assistance and a strong community will, the area is well on the road to recovery. The areas of Wright, Fairview and Rice townships and Nuangola borough are among the fastest-growing communities in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre area. Accessibility to Interstate 80 and In-

Christopher Kuhn

terstate 81, the availability of commercial airport facilities and a plentiful supply of land suitable for industrial location combined to provide opportunities for commercial, residential and industrial growth. That growth recently appeared to be stymied because of poor drainage conditions which required the state to place a moratorium on further industrial expansion, and because of the prohibitive costs of septic systems for residential development. In fiscal year 1975, the Appalachian Regional Commission provided a grant of $522,000 to the Mountaintop Area Joint Sanitary Authority, allowing the authority to complete financing arrangements for a $12-million central sewage treatment system capable of supporting planned commercial, residential and industrial development. The 700-acre Crestwood Industrial Park, with existing firms employing over 6,000, will now proceed with plans to develop an additional 150 acres of industrial land, and the development of homesites on several large tracts of land is expected to follow.

Morristown, Tennessee, Industrial Infrastructure

The Tennessee growth center of Morristown, population 20,318, is the center of industrial employment for an eight-county area, providing over 19,000 jobs. Morristown is strategically located along the Southern Railroad's main line and U.S. 11-E, with good access to Interstate 81 and Interstate 40. In fiscal year 1975, the Appalachian Regional Commission, utilizing the Farmers Home Administration rural industrialization grant program, provided a special basic grant of $405,000 for water, sewer and site improvements for 128 acres of additional industrial land in the East Tennessee Valley Industrial District, a city-owned industrial park. The improvements are expected to lead to the creation of 1,300 more jobs, providing $7.8 million annually in additional personal income, and $100,000 annually in additional tax revenues for the city.



Portsmouth, Ohio, Central Business District Renewal

A $79,000 grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission, combined with funds from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the HUD Community Development program, will be used by the Ohio growth area of Portsmouth to develop the esplanade, the first phase of the planned multimillion-dollar shopping, business, residential and recreation renewal of the central business district. The esplanade, an 86-acre multipurpose urban plaza, will include park and shopping promenades, an activities plaza, hospitality and information center, war memorial, tot lot and play sculpture, and a sunken sun terrace which can be used in winter months as an ice

Christopher Kuhn

rink. Broad citizen participation has been given to the multimillion-dollar project by the central business district and by community leaders, who will finance other phases of the development plan with funds obtained by a special assessment among property owners and businesses adjacent to the areas to be improved, along with an additional state and federal grant funds made available to the project. Estimates on the economic impact of the improvements indicate a business increase of 15 to 20 percent, equivalent local tax benefits and a substantial increase in employment opportunities throughout the central business district.

Housing

Much of Appalachian housing is substandard in comparison with that in the nation as a whole. It is estimated that one in four Appalachians lives in housing that needs repair or replacement. According to the Bureau of the Census measures (lack of plumbing and overcrowding), 19.5 percent of all housing in the Region was substandard in 1970, compared to only 13.5 percent in the nation. In Central Appalachia, the percentage of substandard housing was more than twice as high (40.3 percent) as the regional average, with Southern Appalachia's housing well below national standards at 21.8 percent substandard and Northern Appalachia only slightly below the national average with 14.2 percent substandard.

To combat this situation, the Commission has helped the Appalachian states with three types of programs.

Technical Assistance

The Commission has aided 10 of its 13 states in drafting legislation which has permitted the creation of state housing finance agencies, and is working with the two which do not yet have this legislation, Alabama and Mississippi. (New York drafted its legislation without Commission help.) These state housing finance agencies do much to supplement the flow of mortgage credit to low- and moderate-income families and to stimulate the construction of housing developments. They perform several very important functions:

- *permit the states' borrowing power to be used to provide low-cost money for housing developments*
- *help local people with the necessary preliminary work for housing projects*
- *help create sponsoring agencies for housing projects*
- *bring together resources in the fields of development, financing and construction, all of which are needed for any given housing project*
- *provide general technical assistance.*

The agencies, most of them relatively new, have already generated $740.2 million in housing loans and mortgages, monies obtained through floating tax-exempt bonds. These monies will be repaid through mortgage payments. Most of the administrative costs of the agencies are covered by charging a small percentage on loans they make. Appalachian state governments have, however, provided over $12 million in direct support to the agencies.

The Commission also offers technical assistance to the states in planning and providing low- and moderate-income housing. By the end of fiscal year 1975, all 13 states had received grants under this program, for a total of over $2.2 million. More than half a million dollars in grants was approved during the fiscal year.

Under the program Georgia is designing a five-year action plan to forecast the number of low- and moderate-income housing units which will be produced in the state's Appalachian counties during the next five years, including estimated costs, methods of financing and location of units. South Carolina is also engaged in a somewhat less elaborate forecast of housing production for a similar period.

Four states (Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) are engaged in an approach to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) programs which is called the "circuit rider" system. Under this system, Commission funds are used to employ additional personnel in FmHA county supervisors' offices within the Region to help process FmHA loan applications for home renovation and repair, housing site development and home loans for new construction. These circuit rider programs are expected to increase significantly the number of FmHA loans processed.

Three states (Maryland, Tennessee and West Virginia) are concentrating on comprehensive housing needs analyses that will profile existing housing in need of repair, renovation or replacement and new construction demands.

Revolving Planning-Loan Fund

A concept that originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, the revolving planning-loan fund was authorized in 1967. It provides money for loans to cover specific items that a sponsor must pay for in order to make application for mortgage insurance commitment under Section 221, 235 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among these items are land options, market analyses, consultant fees, preliminary architectural and site-engineering fees and construction-loan financing fees. The cost of these items can normally be included in a mortgage, which means that after a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage has been approved for a project, the planning loan can then be repaid to the ARC revolving fund. The Commission program also provides that repayment of a planning loan may be waived (that is, converted into a grant) if a nonprofit corporation is not able to obtain financing for its housing project or if the mortgage that is obtained does not provide for repayment of the planning loan.

In fiscal year 1975, loans amounting to almost $91 thousand were approved. During the entire course of the program up to the end of fiscal year 1975, the Commission has approved 110 loans for a total of more than $4.6 million. With these loans, the planning of approximately 12,400 units of housing was stimulated. There are now 55 active loans, out of the 110 approved; these represent 5,663 dwelling units, with $2.3 million in loan funds disbursed.

Site Development and Off-Site Improvement Grants

In spite of the assistance of the ARC revolving planning-loan fund, by 1971 Appalachian communities were still having difficulty in trying to provide housing for low- and moderate-income families. The three major causes of difficulty were: (1) the low incomes of the families to be housed in the projects, (2) the high cost of land development because of the Appalachian topography and (3) the fact that available building sites frequently have no access to community facilities such as sewer and water lines. The net result was that if rents and sale prices were set high enough to cover full development costs, they were so high that the housing was beyond the reach of the people the programs were intended to serve. On the other hand, if rents and prices were set low enough for these people to afford, the economic feasibility—and hence the federal funding—of the project was jeopardized.

To help solve this problem, Congress in 1971 amended Section 207 of the Act to permit the Commission to make grants to nonprofit organizations and public bodies to pay reasonable costs of site development and necessary off-site improvements. In a great many cases, these grants will make the difference between building or not building a housing project. Typical costs which can be covered include:

site development: excessive excavation, cutting and filling, rock excavation, piling and other similar conditions; demolition of existing structures, removal of debris and any salvageable material or equipment, disposal of old foundation material and filling of excavation.

off-site improvement: utility line extension, street grading, paving, curbs, gutters, drainage, and water and sewer extension.

During fiscal year 1975 $718,000 was approved for site development and off-site improvement grants. Since the beginning of the program, the Commission has approved 17 grants totaling over $1.9 million and representing 1,456 dwelling units. Of these, 13 are in the active stage, totaling $1.7 million and representing 1,344 dwelling units.

In a recent example, a grant was made to the 212-unit Heritage Park housing project in Elmira, New York. The project was 82 percent completed when extensive damage occurred as a result of Tropical Storm Agnes in June 1972. Some $900,000 of repair work was required to bring the project back to the preflood stage. By the time the project was ready for occupancy, interest and mortgage insurance premiums, plus FmHA extension fees, totaled over $147,000. Current occupancy income was sufficient for operation of the project, but the project still had some flood-caused problems. A mortgage increase high enough to cover all of the project's costs would have made the project out of the reach of low- and moderate-income families. An Appalachian grant of $150,000 was provided to reduce both original and flood-related site improvement costs. The grant assured the success of the $4.5-million project for low- and moderate-income housing.

Chapter Eleven

Larry F. Baum

Supplemental Grants

One component of the Appalachian program, the supplemental grants program (Section 214), was specifically designed to help Appalachian states and local communities participate in more federal programs for construction of public facilities.

Because many Appalachian states and communities have low tax bases, it is difficult for them to come up with the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, before the existence of the ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs because they could not provide the matching funds.

Under Section 214, the federal share in grant programs may be raised from the usual 30 to 66 percent up to as much as 80 percent of the cost of construction, so that a state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent.

In 1971 the Act was amended to permit Section 214 funds to be used also as first-dollar grants—that is, grants where an applicant, though qualified, is unable to obtain a basic federal grant because of insufficient federal funds. The Commission approves first-dollar grants only when (1) the applicant has made every reasonable effort to obtain funding from other sources, (2) funds not only are currently not available from the basic agency, but also are unlikely to be available for some time, and (3) the project is important to a multicounty plan, and its completion necessary if the state development program is to be implemented in an orderly fashion. First-dollar grants in 1975 totaled $19.4 million for 68 projects and amounted to 37 percent of all Section 214 funds. Nearly two-thirds of these

Table 13
Types of First-Dollar Projects Approved under Section 214 in Fiscal Year 1975

	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)
Water	17	$ 4,634
Water and Sewer	11	4,450
Solid Waste	5	2,317
Higher Education	5	1,729
Educational Television	4	1,624
Health Centers[1]	5	1,372
Sewer	6	1,224
Library	2	350
Overruns and Revisions	—	466
Other	5	1,275
Total	60	$19,441

[1] Includes public health, mental health and rehabilitation centers.

first-dollar grants were concentrated in the important area of community facilities for water, sewer, waste treatment and solid waste disposal (see Table 13).

During fiscal 1975, $52.7 million was approved in all Section 214 grants, including $19.4 million first-dollar grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure for their citizens many types of public facilities: vocational education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television (see Table 14 below) for an indication of the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs.

Each year the Commission utilizes Section 214 funds in a slightly different manner, in accordance with priorities determined at the time by the Appalachian states. The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, has risen steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973, to 45 percent in fiscal year 1974 and 47 percent in fiscal year 1975. Health facilities projects, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, now utilize about 17 percent. The share of education projects has also dropped, from an earlier 47 percent to 20 percent in fiscal year 1975.

Table 14
Supplemental Grant Projects, Net Approvals by Type of Program[1]

	Cumulative through 1975			Fiscal Year 1975 Program		
	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Airports	136	$ 17,042	4%	20[2]	$ 2,671[2]	5%
Educational Television	28	7,483	2	4	1,624	3
Health Facilities	418	87,885	23	29	8,950	17
Higher Education	230	55,600	14	10	2,545	5
Libraries	122	12,034	3	9	1,574	3
National Defense Education Act	67	6,742	2	5	116	—
Vocational Education	482	73,191	19	35	4,795	9
Water, and Water and Sewer Combined	232	52,296	14	62	19,305	37
Sewage Treatment Facilities	289	53,471	14	32	5,343	10
Other	138	17,314	5	22	5,774	11
Total	2,142	$383,058	100%	228	$52,697	100%

[1] Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count but included in dollar amounts.

[2] Includes 13 special airport safety projects for $2,259,000.

Chapter Twelve

Allied Pix Service, Inc.

Research and Planning

Solutions to many of the Region's unique physical, social and economic problems have not been easy to find. In an effort to test some possible solutions and to try out new methods of stimulating growth and development, the Commission has turned to research, demonstrations and technical assistance. At the same time, the Commission has recognized that there is a continuing need for a planning, budgeting and evaluating process to make sure that Commission funds are being expended on the right solutions and methods—that is, to carry out regional priorities as determined both by the federal and state partners in the Commission and by the local officials and citizens whose lives will be most directly affected.

Research, Demonstrations and Technical Assistance

Since the beginning of the ARC program, a wide variety of research and demonstration projects has been funded by the Commission, ranging from Tropical Storm Agnes relief through recreational studies to use of a telecommunications satellite in teacher training.

Research instigated by the states has tended to focus on local conditions and problems, in contrast to the broader approach of Commission-instigated research, which has concentrated on problems having Appalachia-wide significance. Some of the state research projects have been developed at the state level, others at the local development district (LDD) level, and occasionally some at the county or municipal level.

The basic objective of all ARC research has been to assist the Commission and the Appalachian states to accomplish the objectives of the Act.

Working to further the development of the Region, ARC research activities play a direct role in program planning and development. Much research, for example, is directed toward providing policy guidance with respect to program priorities or to selection of areas for special program emphasis. Research activities already funded have had objectives such as identifying the Region's problems and resources, designing potential programs, projects and investment opportunities, and strengthening governmental capability within the Region to respond to needs. Some research indicates whether or not a particular potential may be worth pursuing. Some research provides information and data not available elsewhere.

Demonstrations are designed to assess the feasibility of various program approaches proposed through research, program development or other activities and are therefore funded for limited periods of time only. Approaches that have not proven themselves in a variety of settings and situations can be tested adequately in demonstrations. Often activities that began as demonstrations prove sufficiently worth while either to be picked up and funded by appropriate state and local agencies or to be incorporated into on-going Commission program areas.

Research and demonstrations thus assist the Commission itself or its member states to arrive at more intelligent decisions in program and policy areas. In addition to this form of assistance, member states are able to receive technical assistance from the Commission—staff or financial assistance to meet special problems and fill particular needs that arise in connection with administering the program at the state, district and local level.

Research, demonstrations and technical assistance are integral parts of program administration and program areas, as discussions in this report of major program areas have made clear. For example, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia have used demonstration funds to confront the problem of rural mass transportation; the feasibility studies and projects they have undertaken are described on pages 35–36. Since the natural resource program activities of the Commission have been expanded and new emphasis has been placed on energy and environmental programs, these activities have had priority claims on the use of research, demonstration and technical assistance funds (see pages 37–40).

In addition to activities like these, which fall naturally into specific program areas, a number of the Commission's research, demonstration and technical-assistance activities either fall in new areas or cut across individual program areas to support broader Commission responsibilities. The development of new programs, planning and policy development activities, and the strengthening of governmental capability are examples of this type of assistance.

As an illustration of the research aimed at developing new programs or projects, during fiscal year 1975 Kentucky completed a study called *Analysis of a Coal Gasification Facility and Potential Gas-Using Industries for Pike County, Kentucky*. The study examines the possibility of locating a low-Btu coal gasification facility in Pike County to supply process gas to manufacturing industries in order to diversify its economic base, which would help to insulate it from the economic fluctuations of the coal industry. The county's hilly topography leaves little land available for industrial development, but during the construction of Appalachian Highway Corridor B (U.S. 23), it became apparent that a 65-acre site, selected as an area for discarded fill dirt, might be suitable for industrial development. The Kentucky Department of Transportation was persuaded to change its regulations so that the fill from the highway construction could be laid down, compacted and prepared for development as an industrial site. The study proposes that the coal gasification facility be located on this site. The study goes on to determine 13 types of gas-dependent industries which meet the Pike County locational criterion that they be labor-intensive industries, and to narrow potential suppliers of gasification systems to four, based on cost and technical criteria. The study suggests that the next step in the selection process is to have each of the four supplier candidates demonstrate the suitability of Pike County coal in its gasifier. Identification of possible sources for financing the development of the site and the coal gasification facility concludes the study.

An example of another type of research mentioned above (identification of the Region's resources) is the Commission survey of the technical assistance offered by Appalachian institutions of higher education to state and local communities and organizations. The 182 institutions were asked whether they offered technical assistance in any or all of the following 17 areas: health, child development, education, cultural heritage, youth, senior citizens, community development, housing, transportation, industrial development, aid to small business, municipal seminars/aid to elected officials, rural development, rural outreach, environment, recreation and tourism and other areas. The survey revealed that:

- Nearly all institutions responding offer technical assistance and conduct seminars or workshops in some area listed; many do so in a number of areas.
- In some of the areas in which need in the Region is the greatest, such as housing and transportation, relatively few institutions offer technical assistance.
- A significant number of Appalachian institutions report that they are offering technical assistance in the fields of education, child development, cultural heritage, youth, aid to small business and the environment.

One of the Commission's demonstration projects is the support of an ombudsman office in North Carolina, funded jointly by the ARC, the Coastal Plains Regional Commission and the state of North Carolina for the past two years. The term *ombudsman* refers to a government official appointed to receive and investigate complaints from citizens about abuses or inactions by public officials and government in general. North Carolina felt a need for such a person in a state government that was growing larger and less accessible to its citizens. A North Carolinian can contact the ombudsman by writing a letter to him, meeting the ombudsman in his office, speaking to the Governor and the ombudsman at a People's Day or calling him on the special toll-free hotline feeding into the Governor's office. Once a case comes to the ombudsman's attention, an investigation is initiated. During fiscal year 1975 the office handled 4,484 cases. Typical of the cases handled were the numerous requests for assistance in locating home-heating oil during the early stages of the fuel crisis. By contacting county fuel-supply coordinators, the ombudsman was able to locate the necessary fuel. In another case, during a period of increased unemployment, the office worked with the employment security department of the state to develop ways to expedite payment of unemployment checks. The ombudsman project has proven so successful that the North Carolina state legislature has budgeted money to the Governor's office for the next two years to keep the program in operation.

An example of the use of technical-assistance funds occurred when Virginia's New River Valley Planning District sponsored a liaison planner project. Four counties and four towns in the LDD participated in the project, which was aimed at improving the working relationship between the LDD and the local governments and giving the local governments greater ability to plan for and manage development within their areas of jurisdiction. During the program the liaison planners identified the specific needs of each jurisdiction and ran bimonthly training sessions on such topics as zoning, housing, problems of the aging, community health planning and air photo interpretation. These training sessions stimulated cooperation among the jurisdictions in a number of activities, including the development of a human services delivery system among three jurisdictions that may be expanded to cover the entire LDD. The LDD and the liaison planners also prepared a comprehensive plan for a multicounty emergency medical service system.

Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

The Commission's planning and budgeting process combines the assessment of regional needs, the development of Commission program priorities and policies and the identification of projects for funding. At the local development district level, state level, subregional level (see page 7) and the federal level, a number of agencies, public officials, program administrators and citizens participate in the process and influence the decisions made. As a result, district plans, state plans, and, at the Commission level, subregional strategies and budget and program policies provide policies and priorities, arrived at jointly. This process provides a unique responsiveness and accountability in the spending of Commission funds.

The Commission's program budgeting and subregional planning procedure establishes *regional* priorities. A necessary foundation for

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establishing these priorities is the planning and programming process within states and substate districts. By the end of fiscal year 1975, the Appalachian states had planning capacities and were making efforts to carry out planning objectives to a degree matched by few states outside the Region. State development strategies have been formulated and priorities established for the Appalachian portions of the states. In a number of states, efforts are under way to incorporate this process in a statewide approach.

As ARC funds can contribute to only a small part of the total public and private investments needed in the Region, the planning approach is essentially policy planning. In addition, however, each state plan incorporates a listing of project and program priorities with supporting data and information. This listing, called the state project package, is the basis for the Commission's funding for the fiscal year. It is, in effect, each state's budget plan and program of Appalachian expenditures for that state for the fiscal year and is the final expression in project terms of the state's input into the Commission's programming and budgeting process. Appendix A, beginning on page 59, lists the projects approved for funding in each state in fiscal year 1975.

As part of its efforts to determine what changes are occurring in the Region at any given time, the Commission maintains current statistical information on population changes, per capita income and employment and unemployment figures for the Appalachian states. Most of this information is available for individual counties and individual LDDs as well as for Appalachian portions of states. Up-to-date information on these indicators can be of great importance to states in determining the feasibility and validity of proposed projects.

Commission evaluation efforts in the past have suffered from the lack of a data base of information about current and past projects which regular project and program monitoring would provide. The absence of such information has restricted the Commission's ability to revise its programs and strategies in response to program experience. During fiscal year 1975, the first steps toward establishing a long-term on-going evaulation and monitoring program were taken. The first evaluation and monitoring activities were scheduled for the human resources area. Specifically, projects are currently under way for:

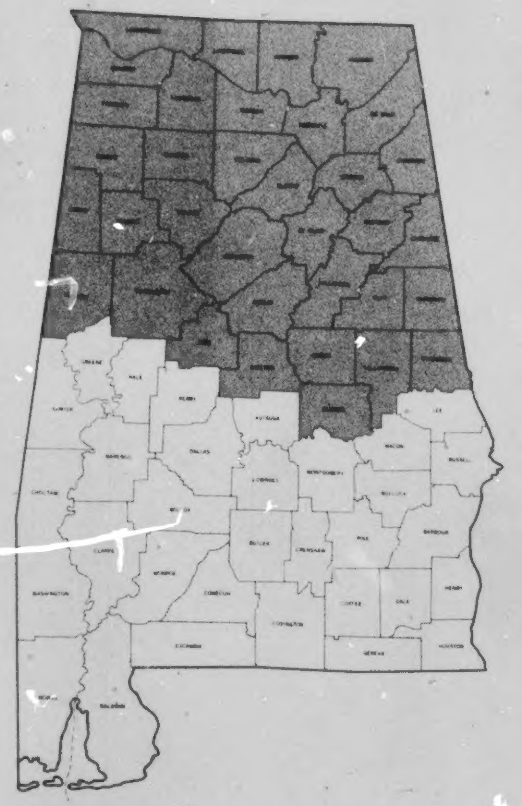
- the design and implementation in two states of an on-going health and child development evaluation system
- the development of base-line health need indicators for use in carrying out health planning and evaluation activities
- the design and implementation of a systematic evaluation system for the Commission's Regional Education Service Agency (RESA) program for use in providing substantive guidance to the states and the RESAs in decisions on RESA strategy, priorities and activities
- the design and implementation in three states of a system to evaluate the need for continued high priority for investments in construction and equipment in vocational education facilities versus an increased priority for investments in operating programs to improve the effectiveness and efficiency with which existing facilities are used.

Appendix A

Fiscal Year 1975 Projects

Alabama 60
Georgia 65
Kentucky 70
Maryland 75
Mississippi 79
New York 83
North Carolina 87
Ohio 91
Pennsylvania 96
South Carolina 102
Tennessee 106
Virginia 110
West Virginia 114

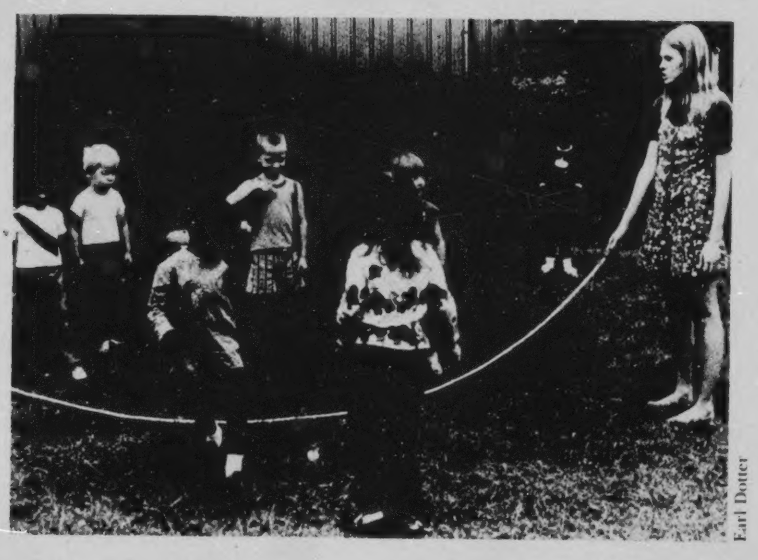
Alabama



Population
(In thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**3,444**	**3,577**	**3.9%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,137.4**	**2,219.1**	**3.8%**
Bibb	13.8	14.1	1.7%
Blount	26.9	31.1	16.0
Calhoun	103.1	105.9	2.7
Chambers	36.4	36.8	1.3
Cherokee	15.6	17.3	10.6
Chilton	25.2	27.4	9.0
Clay	12.6	13.2	4.1
Cleburne	11.0	11.7	6.4
Colbert	49.6	48.4	−2.4
Coosa	10.7	11.1	4.1
Cullman	52.4	57.0	8.8
De Kalb	42.0	46.7	11.2
Elmore	33.7	37.2	10.6
Etowah	94.1	94.7	.5
Fayette	16.3	16.1	.7
Franklin	23.9	26.6	11.1
Jackson	39.2	44.8	14.3
Jefferson	645.0	641.9	− .5
Lamar	14.3	15.6	8.5
Lauderdale	68.1	72.5	6.4
Lawrence	27.3	28.2	3.3
Limestone	41.7	43.0	3.0
Madison	186.5	184.8	− .9
Marion	23.8	26.9	13.1
Marshall	54.2	57.4	5.8
Morgan	77.3	81.7	5.6
Pickens	20.3	21.2	4.3
Randolph	18.3	18.6	1.2
St. Clair	28.0	32.6	16.5
Shelby	38.0	47.4	24.6
Talladega	65.3	67.4	3.3
Tallapoosa	33.8	35.2	3.9
Tuscaloosa	116.0	122.5	5.6
Walker	56.2	63.2	12.3
Winston	16.7	19.2	15.3

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 125.



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Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Early Childhood Development Program[1]	Calhoun	$ 93,132	$ 84,375	$ 236,676
Early Childhood Development Program—Area III[1]	Calhoun	82,000	0	109,334
Early Childhood Development Program—Area III[2]	Calhoun	1,083	0	1,683
Early Childhood Development Program—Area II[1]	Cherokee	34,879	16,200	68,105
Early Childhood Development Program[1]	Cleburne	35,934	15,525	68,612
Early Childhood Development Program—Area IV[1]	Cleburne	16,900	0	22,533
Child Development Program[1]	Coosa	76,943	81,000	210,590
Child Development Program[1]	Coosa	75,000	0	100,000
Child Development Program[1]	De Kalb	47,999	0	63,999
Child Development Program[1]	Jackson	47,996	0	63,994
Alan Cott Day School Project	Jefferson	43,346	0	133,668
Day Care Services, Inc.[1]	Jefferson	13,700	0	128,030
Early Childhood Education Services Outreach[1]	Jefferson	29,875	0	39,875

[1] Continuation: Financial support for the project for an additional year beyond the initial first-year grant period.

[2] Revision: An increase or decrease in local, state or federal costs of a previously approved project.

[3] Overrun: An upward revision of estimated costs of a project after approval under both the basic federal and ARC assistance program, OR a bid overrun (i.e., bids incurred exceed estimated costs) OR a case where actual cost incurred exceeds accepted bids.

[4] Increase: Additional ARC funds approved during the budget year.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development Program	Limestone	96,088	0	128,118
Child Development Program[1]	Madison	104,399	0	139,199
Child Development Program[1]	Marshall	42,455	0	56,607
Child Development Project[1]	Multicounty	144,715	135,000	372,953
Comprehensive Child Care—District IV[1]	Multicounty	23,520	0	31,360
Early Childhood Development Program—Area II[1]	Multicounty	19,500	0	26,000
Early Childhood Development Program—Area V[1]	Multicounty	204,907	0	273,210
Early Childhood Development Program—Area VI[1]	Multicounty	103,649	0	138,199
Early Childhood Division Program District Staff[1]	Multicounty	49,489	0	65,985
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,387,509**	**$ 332,100**	**$2,478,730**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health Department[1]	Cullman	$ 90,541	$ 0	$ 184,777
Center Point-Pinson Family Health Center Construction	Jefferson	150,000	0	2,000,000
Shoals Creek Pollution Study	Lauderdale	24,533	0	32,753
Health Care Project[1]	Lawrence	58,930	0	130,368
Allied Health Technology Program[1]	Limestone	65,322	0	87,061
Health Career Guidance Instruction[1]	Limestone	18,433	0	24,578
John C. Calhoun State Community College Allied Health Building Addition[2]	Limestone	24,542	0	49,085
Mental Health Technology Program[1]	Limestone	61,326	0	94,339
Burdick-West Hospital Addition Construction	Winston	228,800	780,000	1,591,988
Allied Health Occupations	Multicounty	181,066	0	241,412
Associate Degree Nursing Satellite Program[1]	Multicounty	27,332	0	36,444
Community Mental Health Centers Construction	Multicounty	207,000	168,000	625,000
Comprehensive Alcoholism Services[1]	Multicounty	95,172	0	130,147
Comprehensive Health Planning Council—West Alabama[1]	Multicounty	60,300	0	89,330
Comprehensive Health Planning Program—Muscle Shoals[1]	Multicounty	57,120	0	76,737
District Air Pollution Control Program[1]	Multicounty	19,234	61,991	108,300
Health Demonstration Program[1]	Multicounty	24,562	0	32,750
Health Development—East Alabama[1]	Multicounty	65,000	43,985	142,992
Health Planning Agency—North Central Alabama[1]	Multicounty	60,205	0	85,792
Health Planning Agency—Top of Alabama[1]	Multicounty	73,552	0	109,660
Home Health Nursing Services[1]	Multicounty	177,746	0	249,734
Home Health Services Enrichment Program	Multicounty	88,958	0	124,716
North Alabama Occupational Health Services[1]	Multicounty	72,167	0	96,223

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Primary Care Center	Multicounty	107,029	0	142,211
Project RESCUE for the Retarded	Multicounty	27,959	0	41,934
Project RESCUE for the Retarded[1]	Multicounty	232,180	0	381,275
Tennessee Valley Rehabilitation Center[1]	Multicounty	130,186	0	261,825
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,429,195**	**$1,053,976**	**$7,171,431**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Area Vocational School	Calhoun	$ 200,000	$ 50,000	$ 400,000
Area Vocational Center	Chambers	300,000	100,000	600,000
Muscle Shoals Area Vocational School	Colbert	400,000	100,000	800,000
Gadsden State Jr. College[3]	Etowah	83,864	0	167,728
Technical College Additions & Equipment	Etowah	300,000	45,000	600,000
Jefferson State Jr. College Vocational Training Center[3]	Jefferson	308,263	0	616 526
Calhoun Community College Agribusiness—Home Economics Building	Limestone	125,000	0	325,000
Arab City Comprehensive High School Vocational Technical Wing	Marshall	125,000	0	250,000
Area Vocational Technical Center	Talladega	375,000	100,000	750,000
Shelton State Technical College Learning Resources Center	Tuscaloosa	207,500	83,500	415,000
State Trade School Addition[3]	Walker	128,880	57,123	450,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,553,507**	**$ 535,623**	**$5,374,254**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Water System	Bibb	$ 46,457	$ 0	$ 58,072
Water Supply Expansion	Colbert	300,000	0	871,670
Jr. College Instructional Building	De Kalb	325,000	0	650,000
Water, Sewer & Fire Protection	De Kalb	513,000	560,000	2,488,000
Airport	Etowah	163,475	2,452,125	3,269,500
Water Treatment Plant Addition	Etowah	300,000	90,000	1,090,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Jr. College Audio-visual Resource Center & Student Service Center	Franklin	332,000	0	664,000
Airport Land Acquisition Improvements	Jefferson	82,500	1,237,500	1,650,000
Ambulatory Care Facility Construction	Jefferson	500,000	1,000,000	7,935,000
Airport Lighting & Building Improvements	Jefferson	387,995	25,866	517,326
Life Science & Student Services Building	Jefferson	600,000	485,154	5,526,243
Water Supply	Lauderdale	367,000	138,000	934,000
Water System	Limestone	356,028	320,000	1,186,762
Area Water System	Madison	286,000	200,000	1,069,128
Industrial Park Rail Spur	Madison	250,000	0	752,000
Water Improvements[4]	Marion	400	0	49,007
Water Improvements[3]	Marion	85,008	0	195,700
Jr. College Learning Resources Center	Marshall	400,000	0	753,679
Library	Marshall	50,000	0	222,000
Water System Expansion	Tallapoosa	180,495	75,000	601,650
Regional Library	Walker	300,000	0	750,000
Comprehensive Mental Health Center Construction	Multicounty	300,000	100,000	825,000
Water System Construction	Multicounty	210,000	360,000	1,650,400
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$6,335,358[5]**	**$7,043,645**	**$33,709,137**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

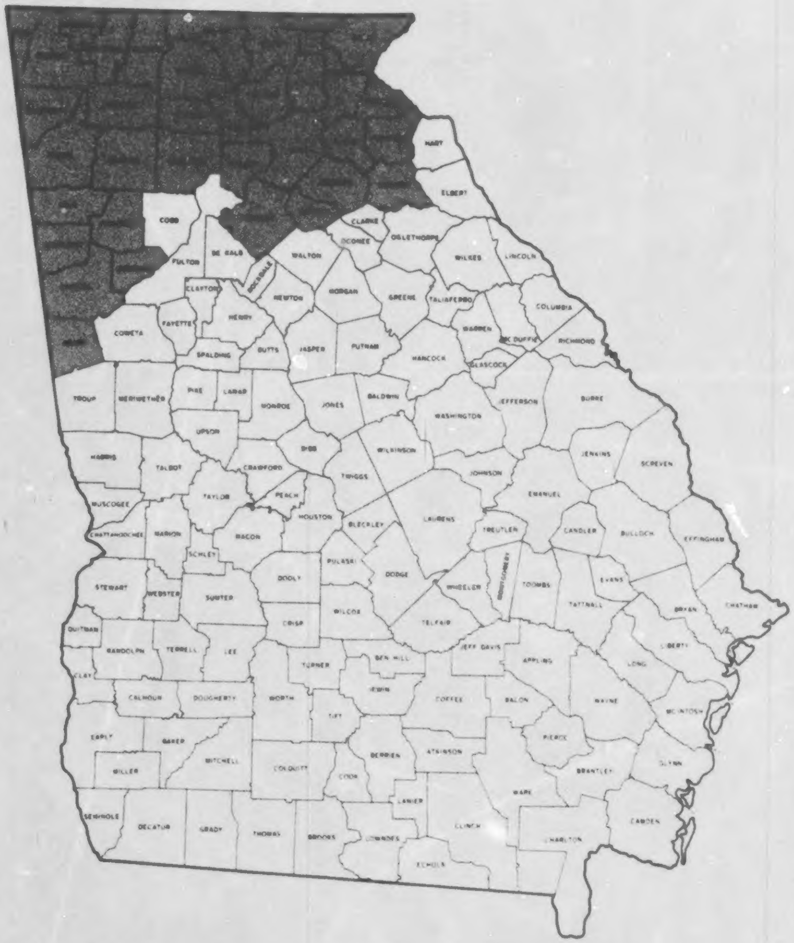
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Auto Assembly Industry Location Requirements	Multicounty	$ 22,395	$ 29,860
Birmingham Regional Planning Commission[1]	Multicounty	75,000	100,000
Central Alabama Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	20,142	26,856
Coosa Valley Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	83,787	111,716
East Alabama Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	97,044	129,396
Itemization of Industrial Buildings	Multicounty	9,000	12,000
Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments[1]	Multicounty	60,054	80,072
North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	55,818	74,425
Regional Data Computer Cooperative	Multicounty	120,000	160,000
State Management Assistance	Multicounty	68,175	90,000
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	64,954	86,605
Top of Alabama Regional Education Services Program[1]	Multicounty	31,203	61,674
West Alabama Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	45,000	60,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 752,572**	**$1,022,604**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $535,623 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Alabama amounted to $6,870,981.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Georgia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CHATHAM
QUITMAN
CRISP
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LIBERTY
RANDOLPH
TERRELL
LEE
TURNER
BEN HILL
LONG
CLAY
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
TIFT
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
COLQUITT
COOK
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
PIERCE
GLYNN
MILLER
BRANTLEY
LANIER
WARE
CAMDEN
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
LOWNDES
ECHOLS
CLINCH
CHARLTON

Population
(In thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**4,590**	**4,882**	**6.4%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**813.8**	**942.8**	**15.8%**
Banks	6.8	6.5	−5.2%
Barrow	16.9	19.1	13.5
Bartow	32.9	37.2	12.9
Carroll	45.4	53.0	16.7
Catoosa	28.3	31.7	12.2
Chattooga	20.5	22.1	7.5
Cherokee	31.1	38.0	22.4
Dade	9.9	11.4	15.4
Dawson	3.6	4.1	12.0
Douglas	28.7	43.4	51.4
Fannin	13.4	14.2	6.3
Floyd	73.7	77.3	4.9
Forsyth	16.9	21.2	25.5
Franklin	12.8	13.3	4.2
Gilmer	9.0	10.0	11.4
Gordon	23.6	28.4	20.4
Gwinnett	72.3	108.3	49.7
Habersham	20.7	22.3	7.9
Hall	59.4	64.8	9.1
Haralson	15.9	17.1	7.5
Heard	5.4	5.8	9.0
Jackson	21.1	22.8	8.2
Lumpkin	8.7	9.1	4.6
Madison	13.5	15.4	13.8
Murray	13.0	16.2	25.0
Paulding	17.5	21.6	23.1
Pickens	9.6	10.6	9.9
Polk	29.7	31.7	6.8
Rabun	8.3	9.0	8.6
Stephens	20.3	22.0	8.1
Towns	4.6	4.8	6.2
Union	6.8	7.9	15.9
Walker	50.7	53.4	5.4
White	7.7	8.3	7.7
Whitfield	55.1	60.5	9.8

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 124.

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Day Care Center[1]	Barrow	$ 21,142	$ 40,358	$ 82,000
Day Care Center[4]	Barrow	2,700	0	2,700
Day Care Center[1]	Bartow	21,115	44,042	86,876
Child Development Project—West Georgia College[1]	Carroll	33,750	0	45,050
Day Care Center[1]	Carroll	12,510	62,583	100,929
Child Development Day Care Service	Chattooga	23,100	180,000	290,756
Child Development Project[1]	Chattooga	32,903	143,947	235,800
Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	7,500	27,900	47,200
Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	9,000	31,500	54,000
Toonigh Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	9,000	40,967	66,623
Day Care Center[1]	Dawson	17,745	43,680	81,900
Day Care Center[1]	Floyd	8,232	41,633	66,487
Day Care Center[1]	Floyd	33,299	69,332	136,841
Day Care Center[2]	Forsyth	31,857	65,916	131,825
Day Care Center[1]	Gilmer	6,000	45,300	68,400
Day Care Center[1]	Gordon	22,579	67,724	120,404
Child Care Development Center[1]	Gwinnett	26,350	40,699	89,400
Day Care Center	Hall	12,600	50,400	84,000
Day Care Project[1]	Hall	16,525	50,400	89,232
Infant Care Center—Brenau College[1]	Hall	53,319	0	71,092
Day Care Center[1]	Heard	18,600	49,604	90,938
Child Development Project[1]	Jackson	15,000	60,000	100,000
Day Care Center[1]	Jackson	14,024	60,000	98,698
Day Care Center[1]	Lumpkin	15,300	42,631	113,682
Day Care Center[1]	Madison	20,250	47,250	90,000
Day Care Center[1]	Paulding	28,502	64,776	124,371
Day Care Center[1]	Pickens	7,500	56,022	84,696
Day Care Center[1]	Stephens	10,419	93,786	138,941
Day Care Center[1]	Stephens	11,826	86,715	146,006
Day Care Center[1]	Towns	21,220	56,587	103,742
Day Care Center[1]	White	21,121	49,283	93,871
Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	3,000	44,550	63,400
Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	3,600	33,300	49,900
Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	12,000	38,400	67,200
Appalachian Resource Mobilization for Children	Multicounty	103,766	34,493	158,259
Child Care Project—Coosa Valley[1]	Multicounty	58,590	0	78,116
Child Care Project—Coosa Valley[1]	Multicounty	95,886	0	127,848
Child Care Project—Georgia Mountains[1]	Multicounty	56,809	0	76,773
Child Care Project—Lower Appalachia[1]	Multicounty	59,249	0	78,999
Child Care Project—Lower Appalachia[1]	Multicounty	61,794	0	82,392
Child Care Project—North Georgia[1]	Multicounty	57,300	0	76,400
Child Care Project—North Georgia[1]	Multicounty	66,300	0	88,400
Child Care Project Shared Personnel[4]	Multicounty	7,920	0	7,920
Child Care Staff Training Program[1]	Multicounty	220,272	0	296,956

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Care Staff Training Program[1]	Multicounty	282,970	0	380,812
Child Development Coordination & Administration—Georgia Mountains[1]	Multicounty	83,558	0	111,411
Child Development Outreach Program—Georgia Mountains[1]	Multicounty	90,884	49,204	186,784
Child Health Project—Georgia Mountains	Multicounty	422,384	0	422,384
Communicative Disorders Program[1]	Multicounty	59,097	0	59,097
Dental Project	Multicounty	42,750	0	67,780
Family & Child Outreach[1]	Multicounty	61,572	61,425	163,995
Homebound Child Development[1]	Multicounty	68,056	53,473	162,038
Teenage High Risk Pregnancy Project[1]	Multicounty	500,000	0	500,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$3,002,745**	**$2,027,880**	**$6,443,324**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Intensive Coronary Care Unit	Bartow	$ 40,000	$ 0	$ 52,500
Associate Degree in Medical Laboratory Technology[1]	Floyd	30,536	50,165	111,915
Associate Degree Nursing Program[1]	Floyd	157,703	12,000	242,140
Family Practice Residency Program	Floyd	248,880	0	347,900
Human Services & Mental Health Technology Program[1]	Floyd	78,116	0	104,254
Developmentally Disabled Training Center	Haralson	48,000	0	60,000
Health Service Center Construction	Pickens	60,000	100,000	200,000
Mental Retardation Center Renovation	Polk	56,000	0	70,000
Primary Care Project	Towns	25,900	0	40,400
Comprehensive Health Planning—Georgia Mountains[1]	Multicounty	67,500	0	90,000
Comprehensive Maternal & Infant Health Care Program	Multicounty	238,135	0	289,527
Dental Health Services Demonstration Program[1]	Multicounty	101,034	0	134,712
In-service Continuing Education[1]	Multicounty	37,077	0	49,387
In-service Continuing Education Development	Multicounty	20,210	0	26,947
In-service Education[1]	Multicounty	33,799	0	45,066
Integrated Grants Agreement—Atlanta Regional Commission[1]	Multicounty	22,858	119,238	231,503
Mental Health Center[1]	Multicounty	110,648	0	456,044
North Central Georgia Community Mental Health Center[1]	Multicounty	175,000	0	413,863
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	113,949	0	151,939
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,665,345**	**$ 281,403**	**$3,118,097**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health)—Georgia-Tennessee

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Cleveland Regional Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Multicounty	$ 25,755	$ 0	$ 65,335
Health Education Center—Southeast Tennessee[1]	Multicounty	151,589	200,457	468,896
Health Planning Council Project—East Tennessee[1]	Multicounty	52,298	17,038	92,461
Mental Health Project—Southeast Tennessee[1]	Multicounty	30,000	0	200,000
Mobile Mental Health Center[1]	Multicounty	69,581	0	109,581
Norhtwest Georgia Mental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	52,819	358,223	665,863
Orange grove Center for the Retarded, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	142,090	93,644	523,279
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	163,720	9,000	253,227
Regional Emergency Medical Services Initiation, Expansion & Coordination[1]	Multicounty	39,600	0	199,200
Regional Health Education Materials Center[1]	Multicounty	21,840	0	29,120
Regional Information & Referral Center[1]	Multicounty	25,080	0	41,450
Regional Public Health Services[1]	Multicounty	247,740	0	538,237
Speech & Hearing Services[1]	Multicounty	56,255	0	114,645
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,078,367**	**$ 678,362**	**$3,301,294**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Housing Technical Assistance Program[1]	Multicounty	$ 52,000	$ 52,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 52,000**	**$ 52,000**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Cass Comprehensive High School	Bartow	434,025	185,502	868,050
Area Vocational Technical School Expansion	Carroll	450,000	192,330	900,000
Comprehensive High School	Lumpkin	125,000	53,425	250,000
Pickens Comprehensive High School Vocational Building[3]	Pickens	80,500	32,200	161,000
Comprehensive High School	Rabun	$ 328,725	$ 140,497	$ 657,450
Comprehensive High School Vocational Addition	Towns	146,137	62,459	292,273

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For [illegible]h project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from [illegible]e total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Chattanooga Valley Comprehensive High School	Walker	241,987	103,425	483,975
Dalton Comprehensive High School Vocational Building[3]	Whitfield	89,187	38,119	178,375
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,895,561**	**$ 807,957**	**$3,791,123**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Water System Expansion	Bartow	$ 300,000	$ 933,000	$1,943,000
Cobb Memorial Hospital Modernization & Expansion	Franklin	400,000	494,510	1,350,000
Hospital Expansion & Construction	Hall	300,000	750,000	2,964,803
Water System Extension & Improvement	Paulding	300,000	1,065,000	2,130,000
Water & Sewer System Expansion	Stephens	190,000	110,000	750,160
Child Care Project—Georgia Mountains[4]	Multicounty	16,500	0	16,500
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,506,500[5]**	**$3,352,510**	**$9,154,463**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

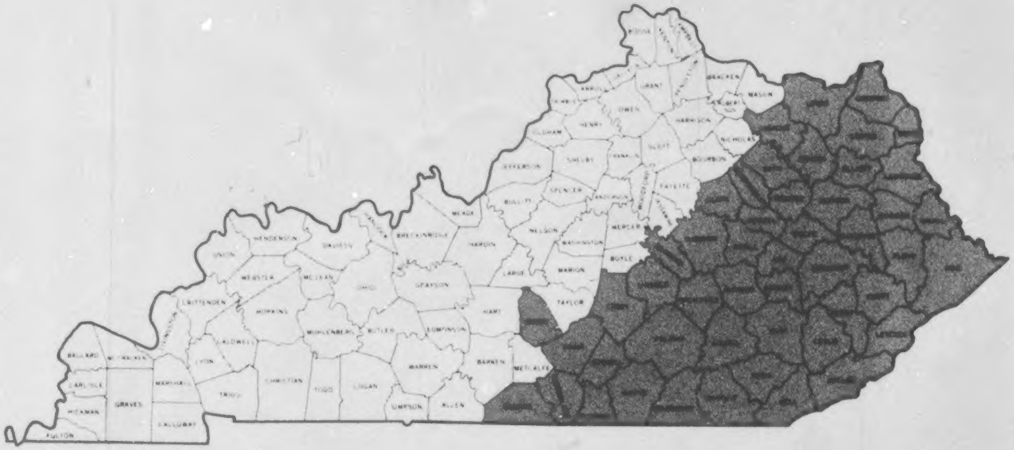
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Atlanta Regional Commission[1]	Multicounty	$ 38,226	$ 50,968
Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	14,769	19,692
Coosa Valley Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	89,046	118,729
Local Government Technical Assistance	Multicounty	23,000	30,667
Georgia Mountains Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	77,510	103,347
Georgia Mountains Regional Processing Center[1]	Multicounty	40,000	120,000
North Georgia Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	71,264	95,019
Northeast Georgia Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	57,070	76,093
Northeast Georgia Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	59,385	79,180
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 470,270**	**$ 693,695**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $807,957 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Georgia amounted to $2,314,097.

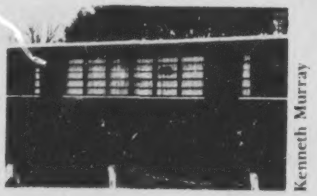
Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Kentucky



	Population (in thousands) 1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**3,219**	**3,357**	**4.3%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**876.5**	**930.3**	**6.1%**
Adair	13.0	14.2	8.8%
Bath	9.2	9.5	3.1
Bell	31.1	32.5	4.5
Boyd	52.4	52.5	.2
Breathitt	14.2	15.3	7.4
Carter	19.8	21.2	6.6
Casey	12.9	13.9	7.1
Clark	24.1	25.6	6.2
Clay	18.5	20.5	10.7
Clinton	8.2	8.7	6.1
Cumberland	6.8	6.9	1.1
Elliott	5.9	5.7	–4.1
Estill	12.8	13.2	3.4
Fleming	11.4	11.5	1.1
Floyd	35.9	38.9	8.5
Garrard	9.5	9.4	–1.1
Green	10.4	10.6	2.8
Greenup	33.2	33.5	.9
Harlan	37.4	39.5	5.8
Jackson	10.0	10.3	2.8
Johnson	17.5	19.5	11.3
Knott	14.7	16.2	10.4
Knox	23.7	25.7	8.5
Laurel	27.4	30.1	9.9
Lawrence	10.7	11.6	8.3
Lee	6.6	6.7	1.3
Leslie	11.6	11.9	2.1
Letcher	23.2	25.1	8.2
Lewis	12.4	12.8	3.7
Lincoln	16.7	17.0	2.0
Madison	42.7	46.2	8.2
Magoffin	10.4	10.7	2.7
Martin	9.4	10.4	11.4
McCreary	12.5	13.8	10.3
Menifee	4.0	4.4	8.1
/ Monroe	11.6	11.8	1.6
Montgomery	15.4	17.1	11.3
Morgan	10.0	10.4	3.6
Owsley	5.0	5.2	3.2
Perry	26.3	27.6	5.1
Pike	61.1	65.1	6.6
Powell	7.7	8.2	6.9
Pulaski	35.2	40.1	13.9
Rockcastle	12.3	12.5	1.4
Rowan	17.0	16.7	–1.5
Russell	10.5	11.6	9.9
Wayne	14.3	15.5	8.9
Whitley	24.1	26.9	11.3
Wolfe	5.7	6.1	8.2

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 120.



Kenneth Murray

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Infant & Preschool Project	Multicounty	$ 131,485	$ 33,323	$ 175,281
Infant & Preschool Project[1]	Multicounty	1,302,741	401,994	2,273,314
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,434,226**	**$ 435,317**	**$2,448,595**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Appalachian Regional Hospital Emergency Ambulance Service	Bell	42,235	$ 213,052
Appalachian Regional Hospital Renovation[3]	Bell	22,617	28,271
Comprehensive Health Planning & Administration Agency—Kentucky River	Franklin	51,450	70,090
Ambulant Care Center Construction[3]	Knott	47,408	67,408
Ambulant Care Center Operations	Knott	165,347	481,853
Frontier Nursing Services Clinical Training Center[3]	Leslie	44,007	55,009
Appalachian Regional Hospital Demonstration	Multicounty	1,200,000	2,300,000
Comprehensive Health Planning Agency—Cumberland Valley	Multicounty	52,646	70,186
Health Planning Services—FIVCO Area[1]	Multicounty	23,250	31,000
Health Planning Services—Gateway[1]	Multicounty	36,604	48,806
Health Professions Scholarship Program[1]	Multicounty	160,054	230,211
Instructional Pilot Program in Allied Health Occupations[1]	Multicounty	54,699	88,815
Mountain Trails Health Maintenance Organization[1]	Multicounty	1,070,130	3,602,003
Saint Claire Medical Center Home Health[1]	Multicounty	36,210	111,704
Traveling Clinic & Training Program for Communicative Disorders[1]	Multicounty	58,555	78,098
Technical Assistance in Appalachia[1]	Multicounty	291,904	393,205
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$3,357,116**	**$7,869,711**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health)—Kentucky-Tennessee

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Rural Health Care[1]	Multicounty	$ 204,802	$ 63,448	$ 373,250
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 204,802**	**$ 63,448**	**$ 373,250**

Section 204 (Timber Development Organizations)

Project	Counties Served	Section 204 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
FIVCO Woodlands Resources Cooperative	Multicounty	$35,000	$35,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$35,000**	**$35,000**

Section 205 (Mining)

Project	Counties Served	Section 205 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Troublesome Creek Conservation & Environment Plan	Multicounty	305,000	408,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**305,000**	**408,000**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Housing Technical Assistance Program	Multicounty	$ 154,850	$ 154,850
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 154,850**	**$ 154,850**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Area Vocational Education Center Construction[4]	Boyd	$ 4,800	$ 0	$ 189,251
Area Vocational Education Center	Clay	32,000	0	40,000
Russell Area Vocational Education Center Construction[4]	Greenup	120,000	0	431,250

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Harlan State Vocational Technical School Land Acquisition	Harlan	34,560	0	43,200
Mayo State Vocational Technical School Construction & Equipment	Johnson	1,081,600	0	1,352,000
Area Vocational Education Center Land Acquisition	Letcher	80,000	0	100,000
High School Vocational Education Department[4]	Magoffin	80,000	0	379,406
Area Vocational Education Center Expansion[4]	Morgan	16,000	9,600	32,000
Hazard State Vocational Technical School Land Acquisition	Perry	64,000	0	80,000
Corbin Area Vocational Education Center Parking Lot Paving	Whitley	24,000	0	30,000
Area Vocational Schools Operations[1]	Multicounty	400,000	0	456,042
Career Education—Region XII[1]	Multicounty	337,034	0	463,934
Comprehensive Vocational Education Program Planning[1]	Multicounty	20,900	0	20,900
Placement Program for Vocational Students—Region XI[1]	Multicounty	12,000	0	12,000
Staff Exchange Project[1]	Multicounty	150,000	0	300,000
Vocational Education Equipment	Multicounty	197,013	0	246,266
Vocational Education Program Planning—Region XIV	Multicounty	20,500	0	20,500
Vocational Placement Program for Graduates—Region XIII[1]	Multicounty	21,500	0	21,500
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,695,907**	**$ 9,600**	**$4,218,249**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Environmental Education Center Laboratory Equipment—Union College	Bell	$ 18,302	$ 21,696	$ 49,997
Modernization—Pineville Community Hospital	Bell	79,167	158,333	475,000
Equipment Acquisition—Lees College	Breathitt	25,241	13,383	48,281
Sanitary Sewage Collection & Treatment System	Elliott	497,600	0	622,000
Water System Improvements	Casey	200,000	0	1,512,000
Water Project	Floyd	286,000	188,800	593,500
Water Project	Garrard	150,000	0	605,000
Water & Sewer System Improvements	Greenup	400,000	348,000	2,555,000
Municipal Water System	Harlan	440,000	170,000	848,005
Sanctified Hill Open Space Project	Harlan	649,000	275,000	1,185,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Kentucky, continued

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Industrial Unility Development	Johnson	170,000	8,640	223,300
Human Services Center	Knott	200,000	0	560,000
Airport Land Acquisition	Laurel	122,138	391,925	664,547
Laboratory Equipment—Sue Bennett College	Laurel	27,882	1,521	36,754
Recreation Park	Leslie	100,000	2,062	207,306
Fishpond Recreation Area	Letcher	400,000	5,075	510,150
Airport Land Acquisition	Madison	18,522	99,078	147,000
Elevated Tank & Water System	Monroe	227,200	100,000	409,000
Park Development	Perry	184,756	71,850	513,211
Solid Waste Disposal System	Perry	19,692	0	24,616
Airport Construction	Wayne	24,999	374,995	499,993
Mental Health Unit & Emergency Service	Multicounty	400,000	240,639	1,210,000
Solid Waste Rural Container System	Multicounty	238,000	0	305,000
Water Association Project	Multicounty	400,000	350,000	1,168,250
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$5,278,499**[5]	**$2,820,997**	**$14,972,910**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

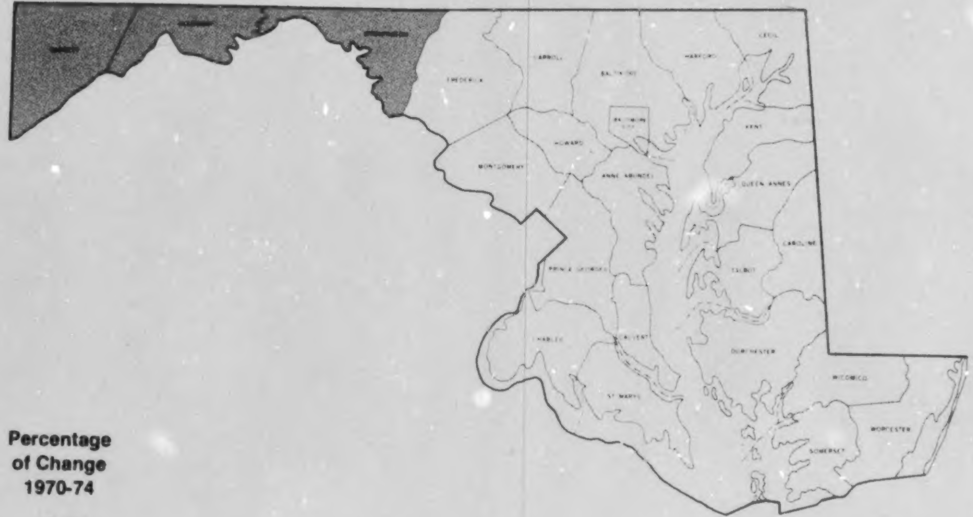
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Analysis of Coal Gasification Facilities & Gas-using Industries	Pike	$ 33,333	$ 100,000
Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.	Multicounty	78,481	104,641
Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	54,881	73,175
Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	51,808	69,078
Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	91,049	121,399
Economic Impact of Public Parks on Local Economies	Multicounty	15,000	31,000
Economic Stability through Employment	Multicounty	50,000	74,290
FIVCO Area Development District[1]	Multicounty	78,619	104,825
Gateway Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	96,073	128,097
Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	99,008	132,011
Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	78,481	104,641
Regional Hospital Property Appraisals	Multicounty	20,000	26,667
Regional Hospital Property Appraisals[2]	Multicounty	4,000	5,333
Sanctified Hill Relocation Housing Program[1]	Multicounty	19,000	19,000
Sanctified Hill Relocation Housing Program[4]	Multicounty	43,000	43,000
Technical Assistance		58,727	78,914
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 871,460**	**$1,216,071**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $9,600 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Kentucky amounted to $5,288,099.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Maryland


FREDERICK
CARROLL
BALTIMORE
HARFORD
CECIL
BALTIMORE CITY
HOWARD
MONTGOMERY
KENT
ANNE ARUNDEL
QUEEN ANNES
CAROLINE
TALBOT
PRINCE GEORGES
CHARLES
CALVERT
DORCHESTER
WICOMICO
ST MARYS
SOMERSET
WORCESTER

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**3,922**	**4,094**	**4.4%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**209.3**	**213.2**	**1.8%**
Allegany	84.0	83.6	-.6%
Garrett	21.5	23.2	7.9
Washington	103.8	106.4	2.5

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, no. 596.

Christopher Kuhn

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	$ 610,770	$ 829,129
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 610,770**	**$ 829,129**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Appalachian Regional Emergency Medical Service System Implementation	Allegany	$ 59,982	$ 0	$ 74,977
Driving While Intoxicated Program	Allegany	16,505	0	20,645
Family Counseling Project[1]	Allegany	24,999	0	33,333
Memorial Home Health Aides Program[1]	Allegany	57,341	0	78,237
Mental Health Technology Program[1]	Allegany	31,689	0	40,166
Preventive Dental Health Services for School Children[1]	Allegany	31,537	0	45,719
Grantsville Health Center Expansion	Garrett	46,082	0	81,678
Health Department Communications	Garrett	59,353	0	86,125
Preventive Health Services for Preschool Children	Garrett	167,485	0	271,298
Transportation Project[1]	Garrett	26,314	0	84,018
Driving While Intoxicated Program	Washington	16,505	0	20,645
Health Department Construction[1]	Washington	519,461	0	644,910
Mid-Maryland Emergency Medical Service—Region II	Washington	27,103	0	33,879
Alcoholism Treatment Project[1]	Multicounty	19,146	0	41,802
Appalachian Regional Occupational Therapy Program[1]	Multicounty	75,502	0	100,669
Comprehensive Regional Nutrition Health Services[1]	Multicounty	57,850	0	77,134

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Emergency Medical Services Communications System Equipment	Multicounty	209,820	0	439,857
Health Planning Council of Appalachia Maryland, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	141,161	11,942	197,380
Pediatric Residency[1]	Multicounty	82,548	0	113,500
Prehospital Cardiac Monitoring System[1]	Multicounty	92,835	0	110,111
Regional Preventive Health Services for School Children	Multicounty	159,207	0	173,283
School Health Education program[1]	Multicounty	141,097	0	166,082
Tel-med Community Health Education System	Multicounty	37,100	0	39,985
Tri-State Consortium for Emergency Medical Services	Multicounty	27,055	0	27,575
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,127,677**	**$ 11,942**	**$3,003,008**

Section 205 (Mining)

Project	Counties Served	Section 205 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Mine Subsidence Stabilization	Allegany	$ 300,000	$ 400,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 300,000**	**$ 400,000**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Allegany Community College Coordinating Vocational Guidance[1]	Allegany	$ 13,791	$ 0	$ 18,389
Allegany Community College Counseling & Career Planning[1]	Allegany	64,647	0	86,197
Allegany Community College Developmental Education Program	Allegany	48,836	0	49,461
Essential Reading Skills Development in Vocational Education Students	Allegany	14,880	0	14,880
Vocational Cluster Exploration Laboratory[1]	Allegany	61,752	0	61,752
Work Experience Coordinator-Counselor[1]	Allegany	12,554	0	16,739
Career Vocational Clusters Laboratory[1]	Garrett	25,597	0	25,597
Garrett Community College Vocational Technical Instruction Annex	Garrett	93,750	56,250	187,500
Improved Vocational Guidance Services[1]	Garrett	15,772	0	21,030

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Supervised Student Learning Center[1]	Garrett	17,438	0	17,438
Vocational Education Program Instructional Equipment	Garrett	33,000	0	33,000
Vocational Guidance Counselor[1]	Garrett	13,297	0	17,730
Career Development Service	Washington	56,570	0	56,570
Hagerstown Jr. College Vocational Career Counselor[1]	Washington	13,710	0	18,280
Career Education Demonstration Project[1]	Multicounty	63,038	0	84,051
Family Aide Program In-service Training Technician[1]	Multicounty	38,781	0	76,561
Regional Education Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	107,737	0	179,561
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 695,150**	**$ 56,250**	**$ 964,736**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Airport[2]	Allegany	$ 394,358	$ 0	$ 492,949
Library System[3]	Allegany	119,907	0	227,764
Hospital Construction & Equipment Replacement	Garrett	182,560	0	228,200
Pumping Station	Washington	306,270	0	408,360
Waterline Construction	Washington	131,300	0	262,600
Water Treatment Plant Expansion	Washington	725,350	0	1,450,700
Education Assistance	Multicounty	12,498	20,830	41,660
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,872,243**	**$ 20,830**	**$3,112,233**

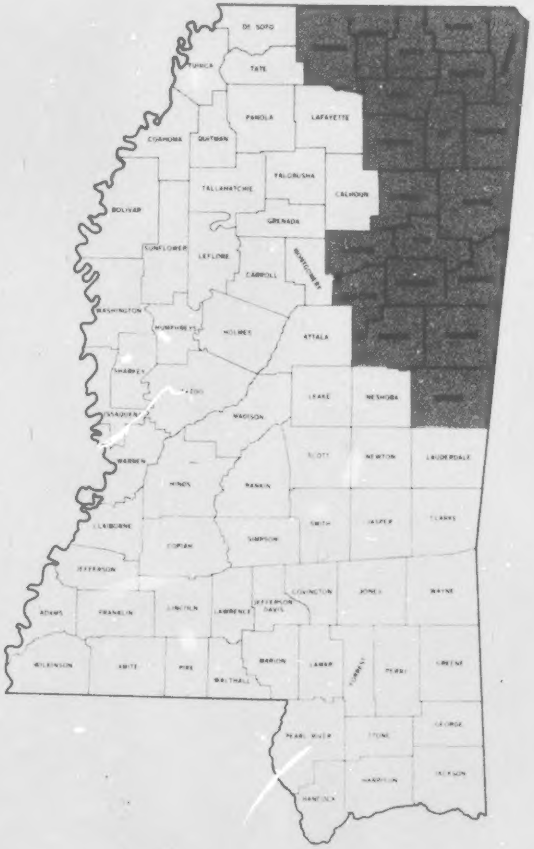
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Projects	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Frostburg Industrial Site Preliminary Engineering	Allegany	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Personnel Management Capabilities Study	Washington	30,000	40,029
Enterprise Development	Multicounty	8,000	8,000
Small Business Management Counseling	Multicounty	13,970	13,970
State Management[1]	Multicounty	85,000	113,337
Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	97,000	164,072
Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	97,000	164,072
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 345,970**	**$ 518,480**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Mississippi


DE SOTO
TUNICA
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LAFAYETTE
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TALLAHATCHIE
YALOBUSHA
CALHOUN
BOLIVAR
GRENADA
SUNFLOWER
LEFLORE
CARROLL
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
HUMPHREYS
HOLMES
ATTALA
SHARKEY
YAZOO
LEAKE
NESHOBA
ISSAQUENA
MADISON
WARREN
SCOTT
NEWTON
LAUDERDALE
HINDS
RANKIN
SMITH
JASPER
CLARKE
CLAIBORNE
COPIAH
SIMPSON
JEFFERSON
COVINGTON
JONES
WAYNE
ADAMS
FRANKLIN
LINCOLN
LAWRENCE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
WILKINSON
AMITE
PIKE
WALTHALL
MARION
LAMAR
FORREST
PERRY
GREENE
PEARL RIVER
STONE
GEORGE
HARRISON
JACKSON
HANCOCK

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**2,217**	**2,324**	**4.8%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**418.6**	**443.6**	**6.0%**
Alcorn	27.2	28.7	5.4%
Benton	7.5	7.3	−3.2
Chickasaw	16.8	17.1	1.8
Choctaw	8.4	8.2	−2.5
Clay	18.8	19.4	2.8
Itawamba	16.8	17.5	4.0
Kemper	10.2	10.4	1.7
Lee	46.1	49.9	8.1
Lowndes	49.7	53.7	8.1
Marshall	24.0	27.7	15.4
Monroe	34.0	35.2	3.3
Noxubee	14.3	13.2	−7.8
Oktibbeha	28.8	31.1	8.3
Pontotoc	17.4	18.9	8.9
Prentiss	20.1	21.3	5.9
Tippah	15.9	17.6	11.1
Tishomingo	14.9	16.1	7.4
Union	19.1	20.5	7.2
Webster	10.0	10.2	1.9
Winston	18.4	19.6	6.3

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 131.

Kenneth Murray

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Early Childhood Program[1]	Benton	$ 69,948	$ 9,992	$ 115,254
SEARCH (Screen, Evaluate, Attend & Remediate at Center & Home)	Benton	64,925	6,368	79,351
Family Day Care[1]	Choctaw	56,804	2,134	82,070
Preschool for Developmentally Delayed[1]	Clay	36,151	2,500	58,001
Child Development Program[1]	Itawamba	66,540	3,192	92,976
Rural Child Care Program	Kemper	83,964	8,300	94,464
Child Development Program[1]	Lee	78,013	3,600	108,818
Franklin Infant Center[1]	Lowndes	87,852	18,858	156,830
Head Start Program[1]	Marshall	64,786	0	86,381
Child Development Program[1]	Monroe	68,954	0	91,939
Wren Child Development Center	Monroe	97,350	8,260	120,810
Industrial Day Care Program	Oktibbeha	62,600	5,760	100,860
Home Reach Program[1]	Union	74,371	0	106,348
Industrial Home-based Child Care Program	Webster	86,038	1,700	90,618
Community Day Care Program[1]	Multicounty	168,740	16,748	249,259
Day Care Center	Multicounty	52,020	6,727	117,497
Day Care for Preschool Children with Learning Disabilities	Multicounty	26,663	0	106,653
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,245,719**	**$ 94,139**	**$1,858,129**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Solid Waste Collection & Disposal System	Itawamba	$ 150,675	$ 0	$ 0	$ 252,966
Emergency Room Medical Services Construction	Monroe	13,220	0	0	16,525
General Hospital Expansion[3]	Union	29,225	16,504	0	58,450
Artificial Kidney Center Program[1]	Multicounty	80,000	0	12,957	167,945

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Community Mental Health Complex—Five Satellite Centers Program[1]	Multicounty	49,347	0	24,499	88,884
Comprehensive District Planning for the Aging—Three Rivers[1]	Multicounty	30,000	0	0	46,686
Comprehensive Health Planning—Golden Triangle District[1]	Multicounty	35,100	0	0	46,945
Dental Restoration Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	195,000	0	0	286,814
General Food & Nutrition Program[1]	Multicounty	95,465	0	0	151,770
Hospital Addition	Multicounty	625,000	0	0	1,275,000
Lions Hearing Conservation Project[1]	Multicounty	60,480	0	0	62,680
Mental Health Services Aftercare Program[1]	Multicounty	52,594	0	0	92,924
Mental Health Services for School Age Children[1]	Multicounty	57,192	0	0	76,256
North Mississippi Emergency Medical Services System	Multicounty	378,609	0	0	447,122
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	138,225	0	0	184,366
Primary Health Care Program[1]	Multicounty	84,946	0	1,914	100,860
Regional Child Development Clinic[1]	Multicounty	28,901	0	0	30,301
Regional Child Development Clinic Services & Staff Expansion[1]	Multicounty	21,089	0	0	28,119
Rehabilitation Center, Inc. Staff Expansion[1]	Multicounty	32,554	0	27,860	311,741
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,157,622**	**$ 16,504**	**$ 67,230**	**$3,726,334**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Housing Technical Assistance Program[1]	Multicounty	$ 75,018	$ 75,018
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 75,018**	**$ 75,018**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
East Mississippi Jr. College Vocational Technical Parking Facility	Kemper	$ 18,468	$ 10,332	$ 0	$ 36,000
Vocational Technical Center Addition	Oktibbeha	200,000	118,200	0	400,000
Northeast Mississippi Jr. College Multipurpose Vocational Facility	Prentiss	467,047	289,305	0	945,440

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Vocational Technical Center Construction[3]	Webster	78,578	46,258	0	156,045
Career Education Project Implementation[1]	Multicounty	200,000	0	5,400	389,011
Northeast Mississippi Career Education Opportunities Program[1]	Multicounty	100,000	0	0	138,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,064,093**	**$ 464,095**	**$ 5,400**	**$2,064,496**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Hospital Expansion & Renovation	Alcorn	$ 630,000	$ 450,000	$1,350,000
Vocational Technical Center[3]	Choctaw	4,427	7,075	14,756
Water System Expansion	Itawamba	19,500	5,500	435,000
Health Department Expansion	Lowndes	66,000	110,000	220,000
Health Center Construction	Marshall	185,000	15,000	250,000
Airport Expansion[2]	Union	11,300	169,500	226,000
Recreation Park	Winston	60,000	100,000	200,000
Local School District Assistance	Multicounty	24,936	41,560	83,120
Local School District Assistance	Multicounty	14,580	24,300	48,600
Local School District Assistance	Multicounty	18,360	33,620	67,240
Solid Waste Collection Disposal System Equipment	Multicounty	938,560	0	1,173,200
Solid Waste Disposal System	Multicounty	970,640	0	1,213,300
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,943,303[5]**	**$ 956,555**	**$5,281,216**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

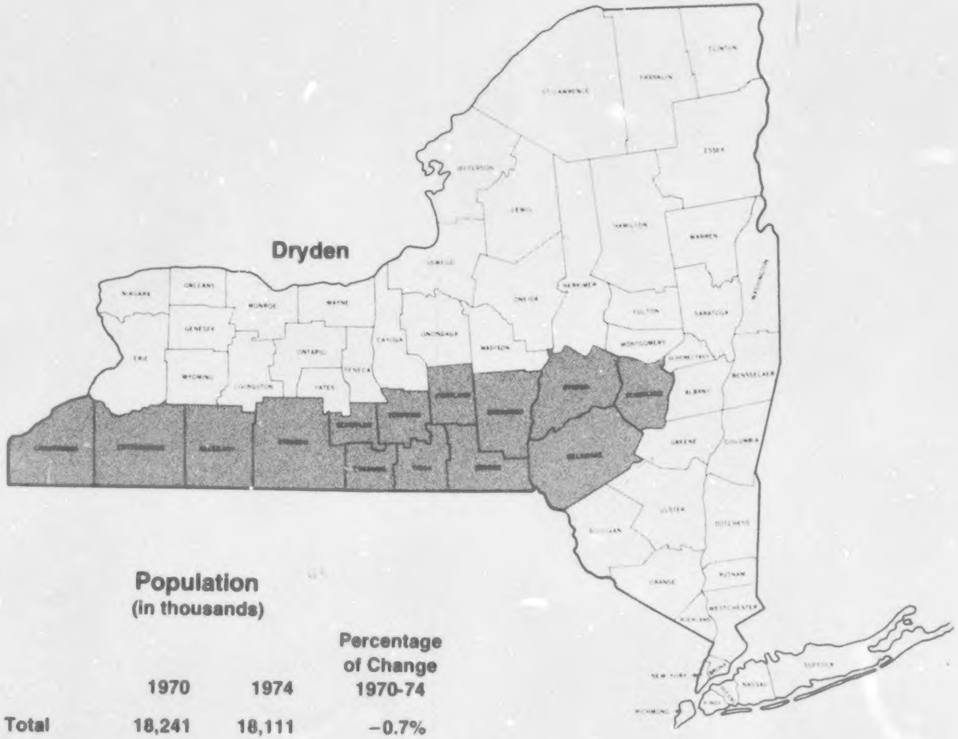
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Jacinto Restoration Plan	Alcorn	$ 15,000	$ 20,000
East Central Mississippi Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	4,500	6,000
Forest Management Equipment	Multicounty	79,636	106,181
Golden Triangle Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	79,603	107,113
Golden Triangle Planning & Development District[4]	Multicounty	387	387
Industrial Technical Assistance	Multicounty	96,838	147,333
State Management[1]	Multicounty	54,020	74,200
Three Rivers Educational Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	57,100	131,204
Three Rivers Educational Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	81,430	108,573
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 468,514**	**$ 700,991**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $480,599 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Mississippi amounted to $3,423,902.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

New York



Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**18,241**	**18,111**	**−0.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,056.6**	**1,078.4**	**2.1%**
Allegany	46.5	49.9	7.3%
Broome	221.8	216.9	−2.2
Cattaraugus	81.7	84.6	3.6
Chautauqua	147.3	148.0	.4
Chemung	101.5	99.3	−2.2
Chenango	46.4	49.2	6.1
Cortland	45.9	47.9	4.3
Delaware	44.7	46.6	4.2
Otsego	56.2	58.5	4.2
Schoharie	24.8	28.7	16.0
Schuyler	16.7	17.5	4.6
Steuben	99.5	100.2	.6
Tioga	46.5	47.7	2.5
Tompkins	77.1	83.4	8.3

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, no. 599.

New York, continued

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive Child Health Conference[1]	Allegany	$ 32,644	$ 0	$ 58,666
Rural Education Program for Preschool Children & Parents[1]	Broome	134,025	46,244	249,356
Susquehanna School Expansion[1]	Broome	19,367	0	37,970
Day Care & Child Development Center[1]	Cattaraugus	28,269	2,873	75,102
Child Care Medical Outpatient Services[1]	Chautauqua	127,781	1,496	177,903
A Children's Place Day Care[1]	Chautauqua	24,147	0	80,287
Day Care & Rural Child Development Center[1]	Chautauqua	59,099	9,750	105,744
Dunkirk Head Start Expansion[1]	Chautauqua	13,907	0	22,565
Elmira Neighborhood House First Step Program[1]	Chemung	14,253	4,556	32,644
Rural Child Development Center[1]	Chemung	188,365	0	253,539
Speech & Language Opportunities for Trainable Retarded Children[1]	Chemung	7,928	3,820	15,665
Child Development Centers[1]	Chenango	95,958	13,500	145,944
Child Development Centers[1]	Cortland	83,000	7,500	120,891
Child Health Clinics[1]	Delaware	49,349	5,000	80,900
Training Program for Parents[1]	Schoharie	28,909	0	42,056
Training Program for Parents[4]	Schoharie	500	0	625
Comprehensive Visual Care Program[1]	Schuyler	2,289	0	3,052
Day Care Services[1]	Schuyler	46,582	6,000	70,347
Early Childhood Education for Handicapped Children[1]	Schuyler	16,614	0	36,141
Early Childhood Education Training Program[1]	Schuyler	5,623	10,279	22,053
Preschool Transportation[1]	Schuyler	24,853	0	35,623
Child Health Services[1]	Steuben	12,523	0	50,464
Child Health Services[1]	Steuben	37,175	0	74,166
Project REACH Child Development Center[1]	Steuben	43,074	5,891	65,544
Teenage Parents Comprehensive Program[1]	Steuben	24,420	0	79,468
Rural Family Development Program[1]	Tioga	8,896	1,332	13,750
Day Care Service Program[1]	Tompkins	65,400	0	101,183
Dental Health Services[1]	Tompkins	22,156	0	32,698
Infant Care & Resource Center[1]	Tompkins	55,000	0	125,023
Child-based Information System[1]	Multicounty	132,313	0	247,599
Child Health Assurance Program[1]	Multicounty	113,637	0	113,637
Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Development Services[1]	Multicounty	216,945	0	307,933
Early Childhood Training Program for Handicapped Children[1]	Multicounty	138,357	0	307,160
Educational Training Network—Southern Tier[1]	Multicounty	13,117	24,862	43,720
Program Design & Modification Monitoring Unit[1]	Multicounty	124,530	0	183,352
Speech & Hearing Evaluation Program[1]	Multicounty	28,355	0	109,637
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,039,360**	**$ 143,103**	**$3,522,407**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Whitney Point Primary Care Project[1]	Broome	$ 108,365	$ 150,490
Comprehensive Rural Health Maintenance Program	Chemung	154,949	290,902
Comprehensive Home Care[1]	Chenango	58,091	84,831
Memorial Hospital Family Practice Outpatient Outreach Service[1]	Chenango	95,500	501,187
Health Care Services Program[1]	Cortland	10,928	24,743
Home Care Program[1]	Cortland	20,807	240,207
Primary Care[1]	Schuyler	195,389	344,305
Home Care Project[1]	Steuben	51,300	114,322
Primary Health Care Program[1]	Steuben	157,082	177,552
Comprehensive Home Care Program[1]	Tioga	52,250	71,889
Rural Health Project[1]	Tompkins	211,261	372,661
Appalachian Emergency Medical Service Communications	Multicounty	248,978	314,280
Multicommunications Project for Improved Emergency Medical Services[1]	Multicounty	32,659	88,654
Primary Care Evaluation & Monitoring Program[1]	Multicounty	183,406	249,160
Rural Health Initiative	Multicounty	133,584	315,444
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,714,549**	**$3,340,627**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Site Development & Improvements	Chemung	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 150,000**	**$ 150,000**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Career Education[1]	Allegany	$ 67,365	$ 0	$ 117,017
Hospitality Service Training Center	Allegany	443,520	0	543,520
Basic Learning Skills Development Center	Chautauqua	41,390	0	53,165
BOCES South Area School[3]	Chautauqua	140,337	4,000	2,233,540
BOCES North Area School[3]	Chautauqua	152,250	0	2,361,819
Career-Oriented Human Potential Center[1]	Chautauqua	57,800	0	109,420
Curriculum Development & Evaluation Program[1]	Chautauqua	30,960	0	30,960
Multiskills Education Program	Chenango	68,667	0	119,152

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Expanded Career Program in Basic 3Rs	Delaware	49,975	0	133,378
Triple Option Postsecondary Education	Schohaire	42,560	0	42,560
Modular Instructional System for Training Allied Health Personnel	Multicounty	43,347	0	94,241
Multioccupational Education Program[1]	Multicounty	225,000	100,000	535,200
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,363,171**	**$ 104,000**	**$6,373,972**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Sewage Treatment	Allegany	$ 55,980	$2,186,700	$2,915,600
Solid Waste Disposal Program	Cattaraugus	225,160	100,000	1,196,200
Hospital Equipment	Chemung	107,805	0	150,000
Sewage Treatment & Collection	Cortland	11,734	1,110,525	1,480,700
Sewage Treatment & Collection	Cortland	67,434	250,000	709,089
Waste Water Facilities	Delaware	22,360	3,133,500	4,178,100
Sewer & Waste Water Treatment	Schoharie	16,750	1,561,950	2,082,600
Appalachian Telecommunications Network	Multicounty	402,400	0	503,000
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension	Multicounty	295,600	0	369,500
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension	Multicounty	517,800	0	647,250
Educational Television Development	Multicounty	408,000	0	510,000
Waste Treatment Facility & Intercepting Sewers	Multicounty	22,137	1,149,000	1,532,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,153,160**	**$9,491,675**	**$16,274,039**

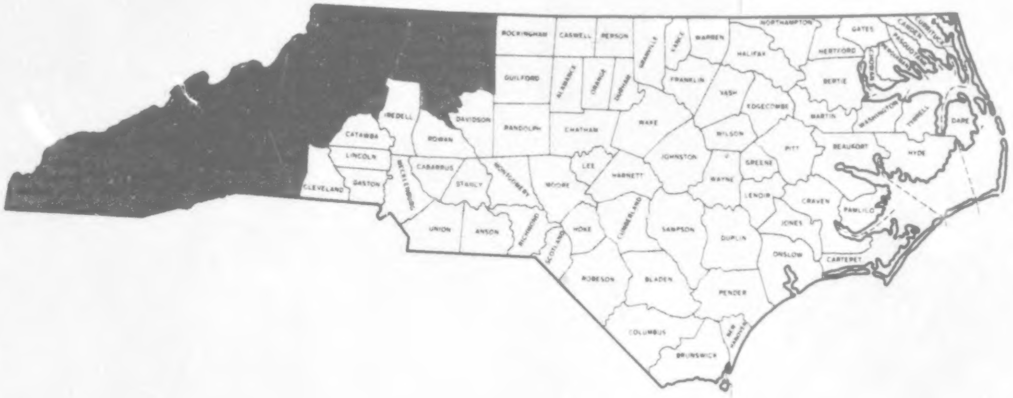
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive In-service Teacher Training Program	Multicounty	$ 23,000	$ 79,080
Southern Tier Central Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	56,250	56,250
Southern Tier East Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	65,625	87,500
Southern Tier West Educational Planning[1]	Multicounty	53,600	71,467
Southern Tier West Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	40,143	53,525
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 238,618**	**$ 347,822**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

North Carolina


ROCKINGHAM
CASWELL
PERSON
GRANVILLE
VANCE
WARREN
NORTHAMPTON
GATES
CAMDEN
CURRITUCK
PASQUOTANK
PERQUIMANS
CHOWAN
HERTFORD
HALIFAX
GUILFORD
ALAMANCE
ORANGE
DURHAM
FRANKLIN
NASH
BERTIE
IREDELL
DAVIDSON
EDGECOMBE
MARTIN
WASHINGTON
TYRRELL
DARE
CATAWBA
ROWAN
RANDOLPH
CHATHAM
WAKE
WILSON
PITT
BEAUFORT
HYDE
LINCOLN
CABARRUS
LEE
JOHNSTON
GREENE
MECKLENBURG
MONTGOMERY
MOORE
HARNETT
WAYNE
CLEVELAND
GASTON
STANLY
LENOIR
CRAVEN
PAMLICO
UNION
ANSON
RICHMOND
SCOTLAND
HOKE
CUMBERLAND
SAMPSON
DUPLIN
JONES
ONSLOW
CARTERET
ROBESON
BLADEN
PENDER
COLUMBUS
NEW HANOVER
BRUNSWICK

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**5,082**	**5,363**	**5.5%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,039.0**	**1,102.5**	**6.1%**
Alexander	19.5	21.8	11.9%
Alleghany	8.1	8.7	7.4
Ashe	19.6	20.0	2.1
Avery	12.7	13.9	10.1
Buncombe	145.1	150.0	3.4
Burke	60.4	64.3	6.5
Caldwell	56.7	60.1	6.0
Cherokee	16.3	16.5	.9
Clay	5.2	5.4	3.6
Davie	18.9	20.8	10.3
Forsyth	215.1	223.2	3.7
Graham	6.6	6.5	−1.0
Haywood	41.7	43.2	3.5
Henderson	42.8	46.9	9.6
Jackson	21.6	24.8	14.8
Macon	15.8	17.7	11.9
Madison	16.0	16.4	2.4
McDowell	30.6	32.5	6.0
Mitchell	13.4	13.7	2.1
Polk	11.7	12.8	8.8
Rutherford	47.3	50.0	5.7
Stokes	23.8	27.6	16.1
Surry	51.4	53.7	4.4
Swain	8.8	9.5	7.5
Transylvania	19.7	20.6	4.7
Watauga	23.4	28.3	20.8
Wilkes	49.5	54.0	9.0
Yadkin	24.6	26.5	7.9
Yancey	12.6	13.2	4.6

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 114.

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Billy E. Barnes

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development Program	Multicounty	$ 843,750	$ 301,160	$1,526,548
Child Development Program—Management & Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	242,444	0	352,295
Child Development Program Operations[1]	Multicounty	1,473,016	1,045,240	3,266,930
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,559,210**	**$1,346,400**	**$5,145,773**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Solid Waste Program	Alleghany	$ 96,723	$ 0	$ 136,186
Farmington Nurse Practitioner Clinic[1]	Davie	67,168	0	134,693
Hot Springs Health Program[1]	Madison	193,480	0	355,460
Emergency Medical Services Project[1]	Polk	31,230	0	77,092
Primary Care Team[1]	Yancey	72,812	0	110,981
Appalachian Regional Health Manpower & Resources	Multicounty	118,060	0	155,550

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Blowing Rock Rescue Squad Emergency Radio Communications	Multicounty	12,442	0	15,165
"Bringing It All Back Home"[1]	Multicounty	156,119	36,264	401,813
Franklin Health Planning Program[1]	Multicounty	18,672	0	29,348
Halfway House for Male Alcoholics[1]	Multicounty	32,724	0	68,853
Health Planner/Coordinator[1]	Multicounty	15,985	0	21,313
Home Care Services Planning Expansion & Development[1]	Multicounty	70,174	0	435,455
Physician Assistant Trainees[1]	Multicounty	13,410	0	35,010
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	192 500	0	265,279
Primary Psychiatric Care through Family Physicians[1]	Multicounty	41,510	0	61,490
Unifour Dental Disease Prevention Program[4]	Multicounty	8,000	0	8,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,141,009**	**$ 36,264**	**$2,311,688**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Housing Site Development[1]	Buncombe	$ 23,683	$ 23,683
Housing Technical Assistance Program	Multicounty	120,241	120,241
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 143,924**	**$ 143,924**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
High School Vocational Education Facility	Alleghany	$ 55,000	$ 33,000	$ 0	$ 110,000
High School Vocational Education Facility	Avery	225,000	135,000	0	450,000
Consolidated High School	Caldwell	500,000	140,000	0	1,017,210
Blue Ridge Technical Institute Vocational Education Building	Henderson	300,000	180,000	0	600,000
East High School Vocational Education Facility	Henderson	247,000	73,000	0	494,000
West High School Vocational Education Facility	Henderson	247,000	73,000	0	494,000
Southwestern Technical Institute Vocational Building	Jackson	335,283	58,136	0	670,566
Vocational Technical Education Facilities	Wilkes	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,500,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,159,283**	**$ 942,136**	**$ 500,000**	**$5,335,776**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Water Filtration Plant Expansion	Alexander	$ 105,000	$ 105,000	$ 350,000
Hospital Emergency Facilities Construction	Alleghany	160,000	160,000	400,000
Incinerator	Caldwell	60,000	60,000	201,500
Sewer System[3]	Caldwell	45,000	470,000	1,194,834
Water System	Caldwell	250,000	200,000	1,472,000
Airport Crash Fire Rescue	Forsyth	123,750	0	165,000
Library Books & Materials Acquisition—Winston Salem State University	Forsyth	27,351	3,918	91,169
Health Center Construction	Haywood	84,000	84,000	318,010
Sanitary District Water System[3]	Haywood	300,000	300,000	873,700
Industrial Site Water Line	Henderson	240,000	80,000	800,000
Sewerage System	Jackson	115,830	1,737,450	2,316,600
Water System Improvements[3]	Polk	195,000	0	202,500
Airport[3]	Rutherford	19,996	35,6[illegible]0	146,400
Hospital System[3]	Multicounty	250,000	415,[illegible]95	551,020
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,975,927[5]**	**$3,651,713**	**$9,082,733**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

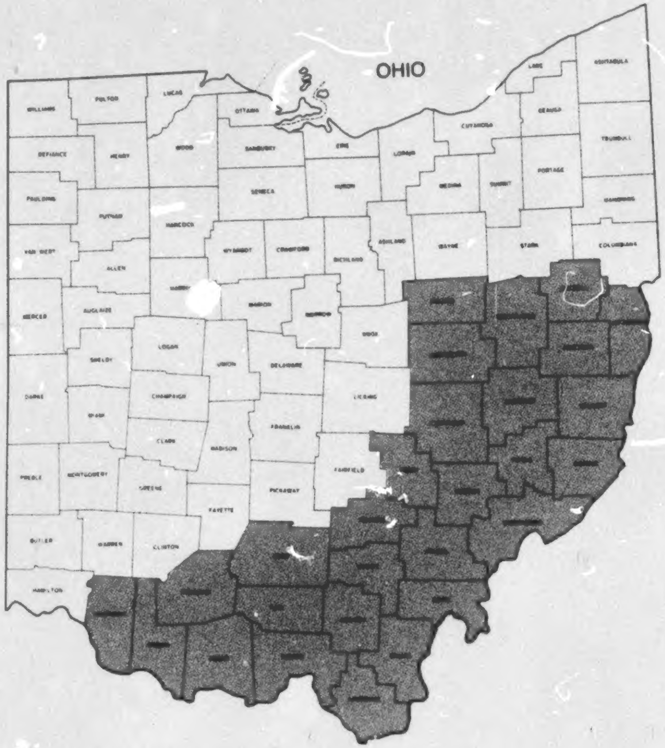
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Management Audit	Transylvania	$ 22,500	$ 30,000
Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	66,153	88,204
History & Cultural Legacy of Appalachian People	Multicounty	78,562	104,749
Isothermal Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	64,470	85,960
Northwest Economic Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	75,148	101,220
Region B Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	72,268	96,357
Region D[1]	Multicounty	78,421	104,561
Region D[1]	Multicounty	84,300	112,400
Southwestern North Carolina Planning & Economic Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	81,639	108,852
Western Piedmont Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	71,100	94,800
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 694,561**	**$ 927,103**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $942,136 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for North Carolina amounted to $2,918,063.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

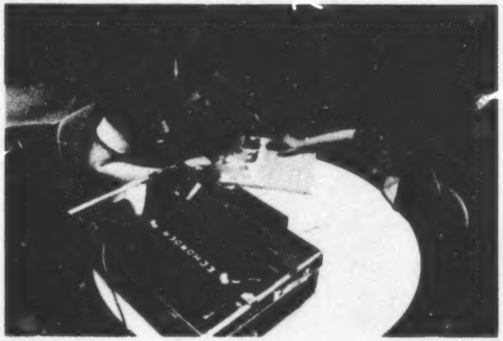
Ohio



Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**10,652**	**10,737**	**0.8%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,129.9**	**1,179.3**	**4.4%**
Adams	19.0	22.7	19.9%
Athens	55.7	53.2	-4.6
Belmont	80.9	82.5	2.0
Brown	26.6	29.5	10.8
Carroll	21.6	24.6	13.8
Clermont	95.4	104.7	9.7
Coshocton	33.5	34.6	3.3
Gallia	25.2	27.5	9.0
Guernsey	37.7	39.6	5.1
Harrison	17.0	17.4	2.0
Highland	29.0	31.0	7.0
Hocking	20.3	21.6	6.3
Holmes	23.0	24.6	7.0
Jackson	27.2	28.7	5.6
Jefferson	96.2	96.2	.0
Lawrence	56.9	60.5	6.4
Meigs	19.8	21.5	8.4
Monroe	15.7	15.8	.2
Morgan	12.4	13.4	8.2
Muskingum	77.8	80.1	2.9
Noble	10.4	10.8	3.8
Perry	27.4	30.0	9.5
Pike	19.1	20.4	6.7
Ross	61.2	60.7	- .8
Scioto	77.0	78.8	2.4
Tuscarawas	77.2	79.3	2.7
Vinton	9.4	10.5	11.6
Washington	57.2	59.2	3.5

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 122.



Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Therapeutic Nursery Program	Clermont	10,188	9,398	23,466
Day Care[1]	Coshocton	34,137	15,856	66,918
Well-Child Clinics[1]	Coshocton	41,063	0	61,063
Appalachian HOPE[1]	Gallia	75,466	31,485	144,356
Appalachian HOPE[1]	Gallia	75,405	47,608	164,515
Day Care Center[1]	Guernsey	49,087	0	65,867
General Health District Child Development Program[1]	Guernsey	$ 117,486	$ 0	$ 167,312
Parent Education[1]	Guernsey	13,478	0	18,113
Child Referral Service[1]	Harrison	31,883	0	43,097
Food & Nutrition Education[1]	Harrison	11,419	0	15,226
Child Development Program	Highland	14,205	537	17,430
Comprehensive Child Health Services[1]	Holmes	41,844	0	56,154
Preschool Program[1]	Holmes	166,630	0	231,702
Child Development & Family Advocacy Center[1]	Jefferson	178,284	0	246,263
Preschool Child & Parent Center[1]	Jefferson	50,783	17,720	74,503
Preschool Child & Parent Center[1]	Jefferson	38,155	35,000	114,577
Child Health Care Program[1]	Muskingum	63,750	0	93,772
Day Care Project[1]	Tuscarawas	65,581	6,480	131,625
Maternal & Child Health Centers[1]	Tuscarawas	214,445	10,000	367,125
Child Development Administration[1]	Multicounty	59,670	17,700	103,420
Child Development Administration[1]	Multicounty	52,033	0	69,378
Child Development Administration[1]	Multicounty	40,566	0	54,088
Child Development Administration[1]	Multicounty	46,675	0	62,234
Child Development Administration[1]	Multicounty	46,675	0	62,614
Child Development Administration & Management[1]	Multicounty	39,176	0	52,235
Child Development Fluoride Adjustment Program[1]	Multicounty	21,497	0	34,779

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development Health Evaluation[1]	Multicounty	53,220	0	81,867
Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	114,700	238,112	470,794
Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	114,700	237,496	472,566
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	236,599	100,000	451,116
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	398,412	123,273	863,821
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	141,992	0	143,989
Comprehensive Child Development Program	Multicounty	13,232	0	13,232
Early Childhood Staff Development Program—Ohio Valley	Multicounty	43,000	2,985	49,441
Maternal Homemaker Program	Multicounty	12,000	0	13,281
Milton Day Care Center	Multicounty	15,438	0	18,068
Mobile Child Development Resource Unit	Multicounty	20,000	0	20,040
Tricounty Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	108,641	245,430	380,542
Tricounty Family Planning	Multicounty	13,577	68,853	114,925
Total Approved [illegible]		**$2,8[illegible]092**	**$1,207,033**	**$5,635,514**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Ambulance Station Construction	Athens	$ 52,000	$ 0	$ 65,000
Ambulatory Care Center—Phase II	Athens	37,500	0	50,000
Jenkins Memorial Health Clinic Construction	Jackson	400,000	0	500,000
Rural Solid Waste Collection	Jackson	48,000	0	60,000
Ambulatory Services	Ross	60,085	0	89,563
Public Health Center Construction	Vinton	140,000	0	175,000
Appalachian Health & Related Communications Study	Multicounty	236,000	0	236,000
Appalachian Health Education Network	Multicounty	401,760	0	401,760
Baccalaureate Nursing Program[1]	Multicounty	102,677	0	354,917
Baccalaureate Nursing Program[4]	Multicounty	9,377	0	9,377
Coal Miners' Respiratory Disease Program[2]	Multicounty	89,000	-57,940	59,670
Community Mental Health Services Development	Multicounty	3,000	0	471,923
Community Mental Health Services Development[1]	Multicounty	19,756	0	823,122
Definitive Dental Care	Multicounty	12,000	0	12,000
Emergency Medical Technology Associate Degree[1]	Multicounty	27,400	0	51,223
Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services[1]	Multicounty	235,756	0	315,451
Health Manpower Institute[1]	Multicounty	15,000	0	58,664
Health Planning & Assistance[4]	Multicounty	13,730	0	17,602
Medical & Paramedical Student Field Experience[1]	Multicounty	105,348	0	149,424
Medical Adaptation of Microwave to Health Delivery[1]	Multicounty	140,442	0	156,092
Planning & Administrative Grant—Ohio Valley[1]	Multicounty	170,000	0	226,666

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Planning & Administrative Grant—Ohio Valley[4]	Multicounty	30,000	0	40,000
Public Health Education Program	Multicounty	201,624	0	203,324
Southeast Ohio Nurse Practitioner Program	Multicounty	94,776	0	94,776
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,645,231**	**$ -57,940**	**$4,621,554**

Section 205 (Mining)

Project	Counties Served	Section 205 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Airport Reclamation	Coshocton	$ 189,000	$ 270,000
Strip Mine Reclamation	Hocking	205,662	205,662
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 394,662**	**$ 475,662**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Low- & Moderate-Income Housing Planning	Belmont	$ 30,540	$ 38,175
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 30,540**	**$ 38,175**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Ohio Valley Vocational School Construction & Equipment	Adams	$ 720,525	$3,641,050
Adult Vocational Sheep Production[1]	Belmont	50,055	50,455
Southern Hills Joint Vocational School[3]	Brown	210,300	210,300
Joint Vocational School	Lawrence	987,500	4,937,500
Switzerland of Ohio Vocational School[3]	Monroe	177,459	221,824
Muskingum Area Technology College Equipment	Muskingum	31,520	39,400
Shawnee State General & Technology College	Scioto	750,000	2,941,220
Joint Vocational School Occupational Laboratories	Washington	240,000	300,000
Vocational School Career Planning Program[1]	Washington	124,000	124,000
Impact Career Education Program	Multicounty	127,500	127,500
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$3,418,859**	**$12,593,249**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Barkcamp State Park	Belmont	$ 300,000	$ 500,000	$1,000,000
Water Treatment System	Carroll	64,000	0	80,000
Airport Industrial Site Sewage Equipment	Coshocton	40,000	0	89,000
Waterworks & Distribution System	Highland	200,000	0	547,000
Sanitary Sewer System[3]	Hocking	79,400	0	99,269
Health Center Construction	Holmes	191,787	319,647	639,292
Sanitary Sewer Extension	Jefferson	205,000	0	436,000
Joint Vocational School Water Extension	Lawrence	200,000	0	602,435
Clinic[3]	Monroe	57,819	96,366	192,731
Airport Sewer System	Muskingum	125,000	25,000	798,560
Sewer Extension	Muskingum	125,000	0	250,000
Health Center Construction	Noble	121,500	202,000	405,589
Central District Area Renovation	Scioto	78,900	61,000	175,000
City Sewer Extension	Tuscarawas	51,200	0	110,030
New Philadelphia Outdoor Amphitheater Ancillary Facilities	Tuscarawas	156,800	0	224,000
Sewerage Treatment Facilities Construction	Washington	82,139	251,900	503,869
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,078,545**	**$1,455,913**	**$6,152,775**

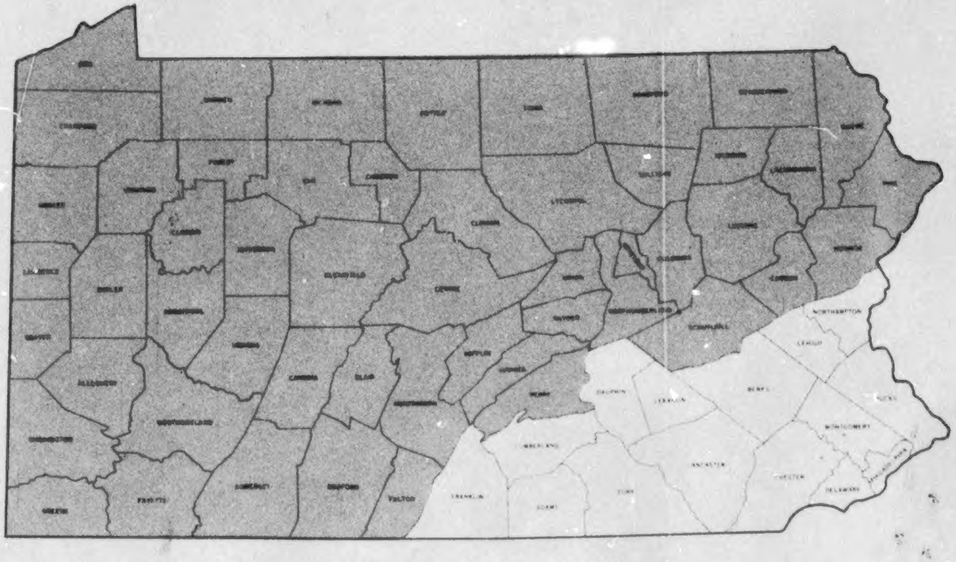
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Warehouse Distribution Study	Jefferson	$ 20,000	$ 0	$ 20,000
Marietta Downtown Restoration[1]	Washington	31,600	0	43,600
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District[4]	Multicounty	9,283	0	12,653
Educational Services Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	104,163	0	139,050
Industrial Park Development	Multicounty	45,000	0	45,000
Mideastern Regional Education Service Agency	Multicounty	33,750	0	45,000
Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	34,243	0	47,143
Public Facilities Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	55,868	0	74,490
Regional Industrial Development Assistance	Multicounty	25,000	0	25,000
Regional Solid Waste System Feasibility Study	Multicounty	30,000	0	40,000
Rural Transportation Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	35,000	0	48,972
South Central Ohio Education Service Agency	Multicounty	38,375	0	56,084
Southeastern Ohio Regional Education Agency[1]	Multicounty	104,166	136,760	338,881
State Management Assistance[1]	Multicounty	36,973	0	70,074
Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.[4]	Multicounty	13,200	0	13,200
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 616,621**	**$ 136,760**	**$1,019,147**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

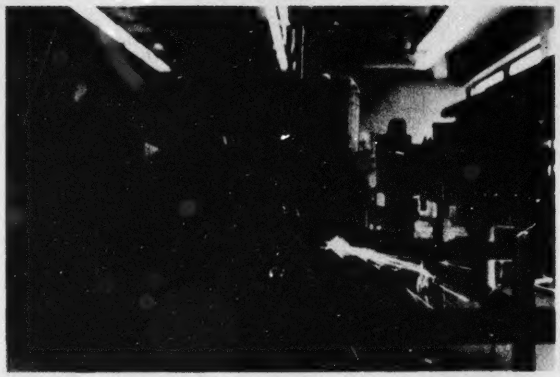
Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Pennsylvania



	Population (in thousands) 1970	1974	Percent of Change 1970-74
State Total	**11,794**	**11,835**	**0.4%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**5,930.5**	**5,958.4**	**0.5%**
Allegheny	1,605.1	1,532.1	-4.5%
Armstrong	75.6	76.2	.8
Beaver	208.4	209.2	.4
Bedford	42.4	43.6	2.8
Blair	135.4	135.6	.2
Bradford	58.0	59.7	3.0
Butler	127.9	135.4	5.8
Cambria	186.8	188.8	1.1
Cameron	7.1	6.8	-3.9
Carbon	50.6	52.3	3.3
Centre	99.3	106.4	7.2
Clarion	38.4	40.6	5.7
Clearfield	74.6	76.8	2.9
Clinton	37.7	38.3	1.6
Columbia	55.1	58.4	5.9
Crawford	81.3	85.0	4.5
Elk	37.8	37.8	.2
Erie	263.7	273.7	3.8
Fayette	154.7	156.3	1.1
Forest	4.9	4.9	- .8
Fulton	10.8	11.5	6.9
Greene	36.1	37.1	2.8
Huntingdon	39.1	40.4	3.4
Indiana	79.5	83.9	5.6
Jefferson	43.7	46.4	6.2
Juniata	16.7	18.0	7.6
Lackawanna	234.1	233.4	- .3
Lawrence	107.4	107.2	- .2
Luzerne	342.3	347.4	1.5
Lycoming	113.3	116.4	2.7
McKean	51.9	51.3	-1.2
Mercer	127.2	128.8	1.3
Mifflin	45.3	45.1	- .5
Monroe	45.4	52.3	15.1
Montour	16.5	16.5	- .0
Northumberland	99.2	100.9	1.7
Perry	28.6	31.4	9.6
Pike	11.8	14.0	18.7
Potter	16.4	17.0	3.4
Schuylkill	160.1	160.8	.5
Snyder	29.3	31.5	7.5
Somerset	76.0	77.2	1.5
Sullivan	6.0	5.7	-3.8
Susquehanna	34.3	35.9	4.4
Tioga	39.7	41.9	5.6
Union	28.6	30.7	7.4
Venango	62.4	63.6	2.1
Warren	47.7	47.2	-1.0
Washington	210.9	213.7	1.3
Wayne	29.6	32.4	9.6
Westmoreland	376.9	378.5	.4
Wyoming	19.1	22.5	17.8

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 136.



Bill Cohen

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Infant Care Center[1]	Allegheny	$ 74,401	$ 0	$ 88,001
Child Care Information & Referral Program[1]	Bedford	51,660	12,000	84,880
Child Care Information & Referral Program[4]	Bedford	7,470	0	7,670
Altoona Hospital Social Services Child Development Program[1]	Blair	72,345	0	117,486
Area Day Care Center[1]	Blair	17,178	54,247	71,425
Area Day Care Center[1]	Blair	16,000	45,826	109,903
Dental Clinic Program[1]	Blair	39,702	0	100,016
Maternal & Child Health Program[1]	Blair	53,812	0	194,685
Preschool Dental Clinic Program[4]	Blair	4,008	0	4,008
Day Care[1]	Bradford	37,500	469,453	700,830
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Cambria	80,761	257,983	452,900
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Carbon	92,728	0	112,343
Model Day Care Center[1]	Huntingdon	28,080	60,101	117,627
Maternal Health & Nurse Midwifery[4]	Luzerne	18,912	0	18,912
Maternal Health Care[1]	Luzerne	312,042	0	390,404
Teenage Parent Program[1]	Luzerne	10,023	31,657	56,627
Toddler Demonstration Program[1]	Luzerne	21,096	85,236	149,192
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Schuylkill	58,210	177,057	314,767
Day Care[1]	Sullivan	39,941	89,170	173,121
Early Childhood Development Program[1]	Multicounty	106,919	109,714	265,536
Family Planning[1]	Multicounty	94,500	35,328	140,950
Program Monitoring & Evaluation[1]	Multicounty	91,982	0	106,753
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,329,270**	**$1,427,772**	**$3,778,036**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Primary Health Care Delivery System[4]	Carbon	$ 1,387	$ 0	$ 1,387
Home Health Services[1]	Centre	22,102	0	160,406
Broad Top Primary Health Care Center[1]	Huntingdon	89,000	350,783	608,333
Divine Providence Community Health Service[1]	Lycoming	94,119	0	369,098
William H. Ressler Center[1]	Northumberland	27,699	0	376,352
Health Center[1]	Perry	79,060	0	447,739
Primary Care Project	Sullivan	80,726	0	127,299
Barnes-Kasson Hospital Comprehensive Primary Care Center[1]	Susquehanna	70,229	96,140	222,933
North Penn Family Health Center	Tioga	224,240	0	380,955
Primary Health Care Centers[1]	Tioga	235,341	0	714,686
Benton Area Health Center	Multicounty	272,259	0	435,327
Big Valley Area Medical Center[1]	Multicounty	132,480	0	465,362
Community Nursing Service[1]	Multicounty	23,357	0	56,373
Comprehensive Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	168,865	0	237,616
Health Technical Assistance Staffing Grant[1]	Multicounty	17,076	0	20,400
Kiski Valley Medical Facility[1]	Multicounty	199,301	0	785,644
Shade Mountain Health Center	Multicounty	284,566	0	464,249
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,021,807**	**$ 446,923**	**$5,874,159**

Section 203 (Land Stabilization, Conservation and Erosion Control)

Project	Counties Served	Section 203 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Reclamation, Stabilization and Erosion Control of Strip-Mined Land for Agricultural Purposes	Multicounty	$400,000	$500,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$400,000**	**$500,000**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 205 (Mining)

Project	Counties Served	Section 205 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Airport Mine Fire Control	Allegheny	$ 99,000	$ 132,000
Plum Borough Mine Fire Control	Allegheny	99,000	132,000
Upper Paint Creek Abandoned Oil & Gas Well Sealing[4]	Clarion	16,976	22,635
Community College Strip Mine Reclamation	Luzerne	49,170	65,560
Glen Burn Mine & Refuse Bank Fire Control	Northumberland	909,975	1,213,300
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,174,121**	**$1,565,495**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Housing Site Development	Allegheny	$ 215,277	$ 215,277
Site Development	Beaver	105,662	105,662
Housing Rehabilitation	Blair	1,402	1,752
Site Development	Blair	1,836	1,836
Low- & Moderate-Income Housing Planning	Butler	58,957	73,696
Site Development Grant	Erie	114,256	114,256
Site Development	Lackawanna	197,056	197,056
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 694,446**	**$ 709,535**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Area Vocational Technical School	Beaver	$1,134,000	$ 0	$5,130,839
Area Vocational Technical School	Bradford	858,762	0	1,907,392
Area Vocational Technical School Equipment	Clarion	406,923	0	542,565
Area Vocational Technical Occupational Training Center	Erie	770,958	0	3,000,000
Area Vocational Technical School Expansion	Greene	100,000	11,066	794,225
Area Vocational Education School[3]	Luzerne	200,000	0	303,071
Eastern Area Vocational Technical School[3]	Westmoreland	240,000	105,448	1,366,731
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$3,710,643**	**$ 116,514**	**$13,054,823**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Crippled Children's Home Remodeling	Allegheny	$ 225,000	$ 841,715	$1,818,112
Vocational Rehabilitation Center Expansion & Remodeling	Allegheny	500,000	850,000	2,500,000
Regional Sewage System	Bedford	223,375	3,350,620	4,467,500
Water System[3]	Bedford	150,000	0	206,500
Airport Landing System	Blair	11,748	152,440	203,253
Regional Sewage Treatment Plant	Blair	194,890	2,923,350	3,897,800
Hospital Critical Care Unit Construction	Cambria	300,000	280,000	1,414,000
Sewer & Water Authority Transmission Construction	Cambria	1,500,000	0	3,000,000
Airport[3]	Clearfield	3,221	12,885	25,770
Airport Fencing	Clearfield	75,000	0	100,000
Sewage Facilities	Clinton	116,275	1,744,120	2,325,500
Water System[3]	Fayette	66,511	0	8,046
Sewage Treatment Facility	Greene	176,000	3,883,800	5,178,400
Hospital Construction & Renovation	Indiana	700,000	1,500,000	10,096,000
Sewage Treatment	Jefferson	45,133	676,950	902,600
Sanitary Authority	Luzerne	521,933	7,829,000	10,438,675
Sewage Collection Facilities	Luzerne	171,500	2,398,500	3,198,000
Rehabilitation Center Construction & Renovation	McKean	56,250	64,000	252,245
Water Pollution Control Authority	Mercer	217,500	2,805,000	4,350,000
Sewage Treatment Facility	Mercer	139,290	2,089,350	2,785,800
Sewerage System	Mifflin	143,935	2,159,020	2,878,700
Hospital Primary Care Wing Construction	Monroe	600,000	0	4,241,811
Secondary Sewage Treatment System	Northumberland	308,820	4,632,300	6,176,400
Waste Water Collection System	Schuylkill	149,060	2,235,820	2,981,100
Sewer System	Somerset	135,250	2,028,750	2,705,000
Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Hospital[3]	Tioga	200,000	483,000	686,457
Interceptor Sewer	Venango	77,230	1,501,050	2,001,400
Water Tank	Venango	80,000	0	100,000
Sanitary Authority	Washington	570,000	961,300	1,922,600
Airport Fencing	Westmoreland	100,500	0	134,000
Sewage Treatment Collection System	Wyoming	38,070	571,050	761,400
Sewage Project	Multicounty	192,900	2,979,300	3,972,400
Sheltered Workshop Construction	Multicounty	220,088	0	275,110
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$8,209,479**	**$48,953,320**	**$86,004,579**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

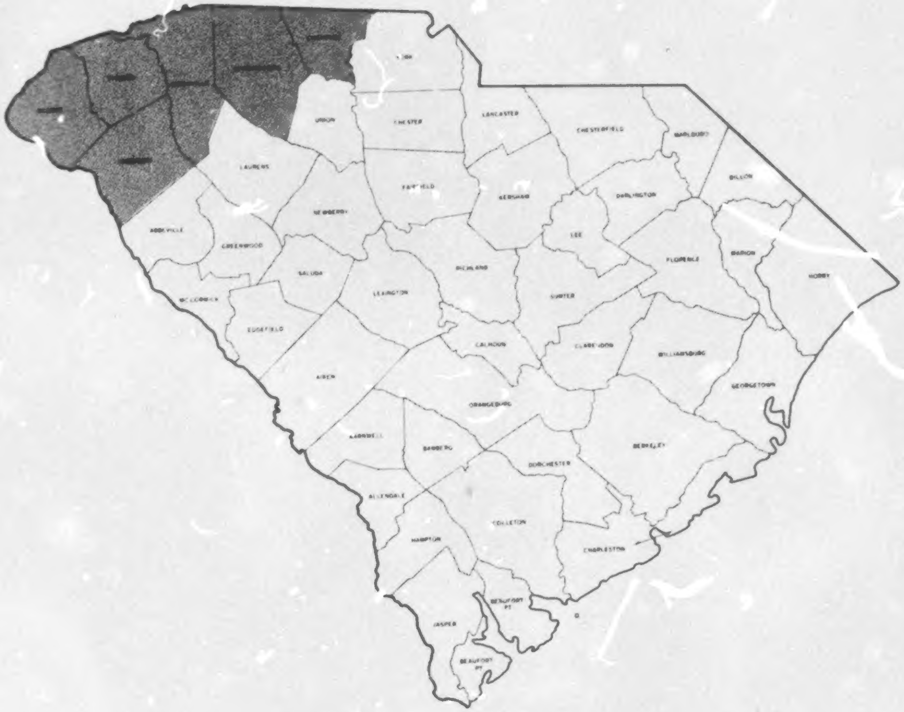
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Coal Production & Utilization Model	Multicounty	$ 70,000	$ 100,000
Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania[1]	Multicounty	65,000	113,333
Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania[4]	Multicounty	2,675	3,566
Flood Study—Susquehanna River Basin[4]	Multicounty	3,767	3,767
Increasing Citizen Participation in Local Planning Processes	Multicounty	62,400	104,000
Local-State-Federal Coordination of Regional & Local Development Policies	Multicounty	39,500	66,000
Management Technical Assistance	Multicounty	24,192	32,442
North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District[1]	Multicounty	68,000	90,667
North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District[4]	Multicounty	3,000	4,000
Northern Tier Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	65,000	86,667
Northern Tier Regional Planning & Development Commission[4]	Multicounty	3,000	9,067
Northern Tier Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	68,000	95,734
Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	59,000	82,245
Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	59,000	83,879
Rural to Urban Transportation	Multicounty	79,080	230,439
SEDA-COG Local Development District[1]	Multicounty	69,000	105,432
SEDA-COG Local Development District[4]	Multicounty	1,500	1,500
Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	32,554	43,405
Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission[4]	Multicounty	32,446	43,262
Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	65,000	86,667
Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District[1]	Multicounty	82,000	112,650
Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District[4]	Multicounty	10,150	10,150
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$991,264**	**$1,508,872**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

South Carolina


YORK
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GREENWOOD
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
SALUDA
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
SUMTER
McCORMICK
EDGEFIELD
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
AIKEN
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
CHARLESTON
BEAUFORT PT
JASPER
BEAUFORT PT

Population
(In thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**2,59[illegible]**	**2,784**	**7.5%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**656.4**	**719.8**	**9.6%**
Anderson	105.5	113.6	7.7%
Cherokee	36.8	39.7	8.0
Greenville	240.8	265.8	10.4
Oconee	40.7	43.5	6.8
Pickens	59.0	67.3	14.1
Spartanburg	173.7	189.9	9.3

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 108.

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development Assistance[1]	Anderson	$ 43,342	$ 0	$ 77,067
Child Development Program[1]	Anderson	85,129	39,886	167,015
Day Care Homes	Anderson	62,336	33,168	99,764
Comprehensive Child Development[1]	Greenville	266,079	172,518	585,497
Pediatric Mental Health	Greenville	16,114	0	40,285
St. Francis Hospital Child Development Center	Greenville	154,992	14,071	474,973
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Oconee	84,805	27,540	150,234
Comprehensive Day Care Center	Oconee	71,291	0	90,291
Emotionally Disturbed Children Program	Oconee	37,083	0	41,994
Child Development	Pickens	31,655	0	39,569
Child Development Program[1]	Pickens	247,855	32,000	387,203
Infant & Toddler Program[1]	Pickens	42,547	10,469	66,270
Day Care Center	Spartanburg	83,448	35,456	154,304
Preschool for Developmentally Disturbed Children[1]	Spartanburg	58,130	0	94,846
Administration & Liaison Program[1]	Multicounty	41,204	52,640	125,126
Comprehensive Child Development Program	Multicounty	919,277	670,512	2,273,570
Program Assessment & Needs Analysis	Multicounty	40,000	0	40,000
State Regional Management & Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	157,457	152,123	412,774
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,442,744**	**$1,240,383**	**$5,320,782**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive Health Education & Consultation[1]	Anderson	$ 58,300	$ 0	$ 81,125
Family Practice Equipment	Anderson	67,570	0	86,339
Family Practice Residency Program[1]	Anderson	146,135	0	441,068
Appalachia III Interdisciplinary Health Education Corps Project[1]	Cherokee	36,725	0	52,947
Social & Vocational Training of the Trainable Retardate[1]	Cherokee	41,662	30,054	96,836
Social & Vocational Training of the Trainable Retardate[1]	Cherokee	36,373	51,096	117,504
Community Service Programs for the Mentally Retarded & Multihandicapped[1]	Greenville	49,016	94,195	259,166
Family Practice Residency[1]	Greenville	190,000	40,000	872,258
Patient Education & Discharge Planning	Greenville	80,975	0	90,280
Comprehensive Maternal Infant & Child Care[1]	Pickens	188,273	0	264,563
Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Special Education[1]	Spartanburg	254,430	0	881,579

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Special Education[1]	Spartanburg	228,900	0	1,423,645
Family Practice Residency Staffing & Operations Program[1]	Spartanburg	89,016	51,434	739,466
Patient Aftercare & Referral Project[1]	Spartanburg	28,208	0	57,593
Appalachia I Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	20,695	0	55,111
Appalachia II Dental Project[1]	Multicounty	16,298	0	87,573
Appalachian Regional Addiction Program[1]	Multicounty	59,400	6,510	101,940
Appalachian Regional Alcohol & Drug Abuse Project[1]	Multicounty	39,938	26,623	115,858
Appalachian Regional Diabetic Teaching Program	Multicounty	58,840	0	79,465
Comprehensive Maternal & Child Health Care Delivery System	Multicounty	118,825	0	167,396
Early Disease Detection Program	Multicounty	104,000	0	224,308
Easter Seal Occupational Therapy Center[1]	Multicounty	16,130	0	29,432
Health Education Corps[1]	Multicounty	47,274	0	88,534
Health-Line Regional Health Education System	Multicounty	61,166	0	72,892
Nursing In-service Education[1]	Multicounty	13,759	0	18,345
Paramedical Programs—Greenville Tec[1]	Multicounty	81,378	0	265,097
Piedmont Health Care Association[1]	Multicounty	330,031	0	978,779
Planning & Administration Grant[1]	Multicounty	199,999	0	266,665
Regional Emergency Medical Services System	Multicounty	79,527	279,465	6,135,415
Solid Waste Management Implementation Assistance—Phase II[1]	Multicounty	48,433	0	64,577
Solid Waste Management Implementation Assistance—Phase II[4]	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Transportation to Preventive & Clinical Health Service[1]	Multicounty	25,612	25,251	68,812
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,831,888**	**$ 604,628**	**$14,304,568**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
McDuffie Area Vocational Center Expansion	Anderson	$ 662,167	$ 827,708
Technical College Animal Industry Building	Anderson	204,000	255,000
Technical College Automotive Repair Complex Building	Anderson	252,000	315,000
Technical College Individualized Instructional Equipment	Anderson	36,000	45,000
Technical College Occupational Training Building Equipment	Anderson	42,832	85,665

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Vocational Center Addition	Anderson	425,770	532,213
Vocational Education Technical Center Expansion	Anderson	413,040	516,300
Williamston Vocational Education Center Job Placement Officer & Adult Coordinator[1]	Anderson	51,946	51,946
Technical College Equipment	Greenville	64,212	80,265
Technical College Food Service Training Center	Greenville	400,000	500,000
Technical College Industrial Careers Building Equipment	Greenville	74,599	149,198
Vocational Center Equipment	Oconee	46,164	92,328
Charles Lea Center Equipment	Spartanburg	46,191	57,739
Charles Lea Center Vocational Education Building	Spartanburg	262,617	328,271
Daniel Morgan Vocational Center Expansion	Spartanburg	492,791	653,433
H. B. Swofford Vocational Center Equipment	Spartanburg	245,854	491,708
Technical College Equipment	Spartanburg	12,263	24,526
Technical College Equipment	Spartanburg	35,464	44,331
Career Cluster Articulation Model Evaluation	Multicounty	63,845	63,845
Career Cluster Articulation Model Evaluation[1]	Multicounty	50,855	59,855
Student Placement Program[1]	Multicounty	158,672	158,672
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$4,041,282**	**$5,333,003**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
School for the Deaf & Blind & School Districts Assistance	Multicounty	$ 46,244	$ 77,074	$ 154,148
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 46,244**	**$ 77,074**	**$ 154,148**

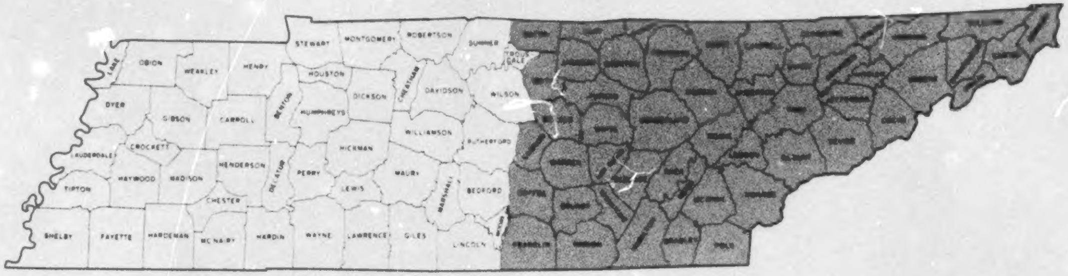
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Education	Multicounty	$ 90,000	$ 169,555
Regional Cooperative Purchasing Program	Multicounty	44,656	44,656
Regional Multipurpose Computer Center	Multicounty	250,000	366,224
South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	149,800	199,734
South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	156,300	208,400
State Management Assistance[1]	Multicounty	37,358	50,661
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 728,114**	**$1,039,230**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Tennessee


LAKE
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STEWART
MONTGOMERY
ROBERTSON
SUMNER
TROUSDALE
DYER
GIBSON
CARROLL
BENTON
HOUSTON
HUMPHREYS
DICKSON
CHEATHAM
DAVIDSON
WILSON
LAUDERDALE
CROCKETT
WILLIAMSON
RUTHERFORD
HICKMAN
HENDERSON
DECATUR
PERRY
MAURY
MARSHALL
BEDFORD
TIPTON
HAYWOOD
MADISON
CHESTER
LEWIS
SHELBY
FAYETTE
HARDEMAN
MC NAIRY
HARDIN
WAYNE
LAWRENCE
GILES
LINCOLN

Population
(In thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**3,924**	**4,129**	**5.2%**
Total of Counties In Appalachia	**1,734.5**	**1,844.4**	**6.3%**
Anderson	60.3	62.0	2.8%
Bledsoe	7.6	8.3	8.4
Blount	63.7	68.7	7.7
Bradley	50.7	58.6	15.6
Campbell	26.0	29.1	11.6
Cannon	8.5	9.2	8.9
Carter	43.3	45.2	4.6
Claiborne	19.4	21.9	12.6
Clay	6.6	6.3	–5.2
Cocke	25.3	27.1	7.2
Coffee	32.6	33.6	3.0
Cumberland	20.7	23.8	14.8
De Kalb	11.2	12.2	9.5
Fentress	12.6	13.5	7.1
Franklin	27.3	28.3	3.9
Grainger	13.9	15.2	9.1
Greene	47.6	50.6	6.2
Grundy	10.6	11.8	11.2
Hamblen	38.7	43.7	12.9
Hamilton	255.1	264.7	3.8
Hancock	6.7	6.4	–4.7
Hawkins	33.8	35.3	4.6
Jackson	8.1	8.5	4.1
Jefferson	24.9	26.8	7.6
Johnson	11.6	12.7	10.0
Knox	276.3	287.3	4.0
Loudon	24.3	26.2	7.9
Macon	12.3	13.0	5.8
Marion	20.6	22.0	6.7
McMinn	35.5	38.7	9.2
Meigs	5.2	5.8	11.2
Monroe	23.5	24.8	5.8
Morgan	13.6	14.4	5.4
Overton	14.9	15.7	5.3
Pickett	3.8	4.3	15.1
Polk	11.7	12.0	3.2
Putnam	35.5	39.4	11.2
Rhea	17.2	20.0	16.1
Roane	38.9	40.1	3.3
Scott	14.8	15.7	6.6
Sequatchie	6.3	6.9	8.9
Sevier	28.2	32.6	15.5
Smith	12.5	13.4	7.4
Sullivan	127.3	132.3	3.9
Unicoi	15.3	15.8	3.4
Union	9.1	9.8	7.5
Van Buren	3.8	4.1	9.1
Warren	27.0	29.5	9.2
Washington	73.9	79.6	7.6
White	16.3	17.5	7.0

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 133.

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Day Care Program[1]	Anderson	$ 155,635	$ 421,875	$ 796,500
Community Day Care Center[1]	Carter	15,294	50,947	99,241
Day Care Center[1]	Claiborne	23,090	7,754	48,844
Day Care Centers, Inc.[1]	Hamblen	13,050	82,400	136,790
Children's Services Program[1]	Hamilton	100,800	496,431	798,172
Home-based Preschool Program[1]	Jackson	20,702	25,000	45,702
Nursery Schools[1]	Knox	36,778	253,810	430,158
Nurse-Midwifery & Child Development Demonstration	Warren	62,000	0	168,920
Acceleration & Expansion of Team Evaluation Services[1]	Multicounty	39,630	145,133	554,269
Child Development Project—Upper Cumberland[1]	Multicounty	271,848	0	404,400
Child Development Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	44,234	75,318	159,402
Communitywide Preschool Services[1]	Multicounty	54,000	0	88,608
Comprehensive Child Development	Multicounty	272,956	0	275,646
Comprehensive Child Development[1]	Multicounty	745,737	0	1,035,747
Hiwassee Child Development[1]	Multicounty	54,828	0	54,828
Infant & Early Childhood Program, Children & Youth Services[1]	Multicounty	5,013	8,281	92,770
Infant Intensive Care[1]	Multicounty	129,796	260,137	558,373
Lakeway Educational Cooperative Home Start	Multicounty	50,400	0	62,666
Nurse-Midwifery & Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	48,000	20,420	198,824
Parent Education about Kids	Multicounty	43,100	0	43,100
Preschool Intervention—Upper Cumberland	Multicounty	30,000	0	55,331
Primary Care Outreach[1]	Multicounty	50,215	0	82,098
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,267,106**	**$1,847,506**	**$6,190,389**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
People's Health Care Center[1]	Anderson	$ 23,250	$ 1,866	$ 53,977
People's Health Care Center[4]	Anderson	3,144	0	3,144
People's Health Care Center[4]	Anderson	500	0	500
Primary Care Center	Bradley	45,820	0	58,411
Washburn Primary Care Clinic	Grainger	34,592	58,000	113,882
Knoxville Neighborhood Health Services	Knox	59,660	0	140,776
Primary Care Project	Meigs	49,464	0	51,164
Bogard Primary Care Clinic	Multicounty	51,522	0	63,027

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	9,000	16,577	37,248
Mountain People's Health Council, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	65,664	90,485	196,075
Primary Care Center	Multicounty	49,464	0	56,364
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 392,080**	**$ 166,928**	**$ 774,568**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive High School[3]	Campbell	$ 62,250	$ 20,750	$ 133,000
Elizabethton Vocational Technical School[2]	Carter	8,825	2,648	17,651
Powell Valley Vocational Building[3]	Claiborne	27,384	9,129	116,513
Vocational Education Resource Development Center[3]	Hamilton	100,000	30,000	271,910
Vocational High School[3]	Jefferson	100,000	26,655	601,655
Vocational School[3]	Rhea	30,952	10,000	62,952
High School Vocational Component[3]	Warren	92,594	30,864	123,458
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 422,005**	**$ 130,046**	**$1,327,139**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Daniel Arthur Rehabilitation Center[3]	Anderson	$ 19,175	$ 0	$ 29,500
Regional Water System	Anderson	500,000	0	2,810,000
Water Treatment Facilities Expansion	Anderson	480,000	0	1,110,000
Industrial Sites Water & Sewer Grading	Bledsoe	105,000	0	152,700
Airport Safety Improvements	Blount	193,358	2,900,363	3,867,151
Water & Sewer System Expansion	Campbell	412,500	0	825,500
Renovation—Milligan College	Carter	247,026	0	380,040
Neighborhood Facility[3]	Clay	54,544	0	75,557
Industrial Park Water & Sewer	Coffee	450,000	0	750,000
Solid Waste System Equipment	Coffee	50,152	0	83,588
Library Construction[3]	Cumberland	14,779	0	66,614
Industrial Park Water & Sewer	DeKalb	450,000	0	900,000
Containerized Solid Waste Collection System	Franklin	119,400	0	199,000
Space Institute & Development Park—University of Tennessee	Franklin	94,200	0	159,200

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Water & Sewer System	Greene	91,250	0	182,500
Water System	Greene	50,000	0	77,150
Industrial Park Water System	Hamblen	404,541	0	509,283
Water & Sewer Facilities Expansion	Jackson	40,000	50,000	169,600
Water System Improvements	Johnson	258,000	110,000	684,750
Airport	Knox	57,620	3,500	76,400
Industrial Park Sewer System	McMinn	304,500	0	435,000
Industrial Park Water System	McMinn	235,200	0	336,000
Recreation Park	Marion	65,850	176,000	345,500
Community Center	Pickett	63,919	189,374	318,846
Water System	Roane	146,500	72,000	437,000
Water Treatment System[3]	Sevier	200,000	490,000	1,088,949
Water System	Smith	650,000	0	1,300,000
Airport Air Safety Improvements	Sullivan	144,736	913,263	1,322,499
Science Building—Kings College[3]	Sullivan	223,756	265,596	489,352
Water System	Sullivan	625,000	0	1,250,000
Water System	Washington	363,900	0	808,665
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$7,114,906[5]**	**$5,170,096**	**$21,240,344**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

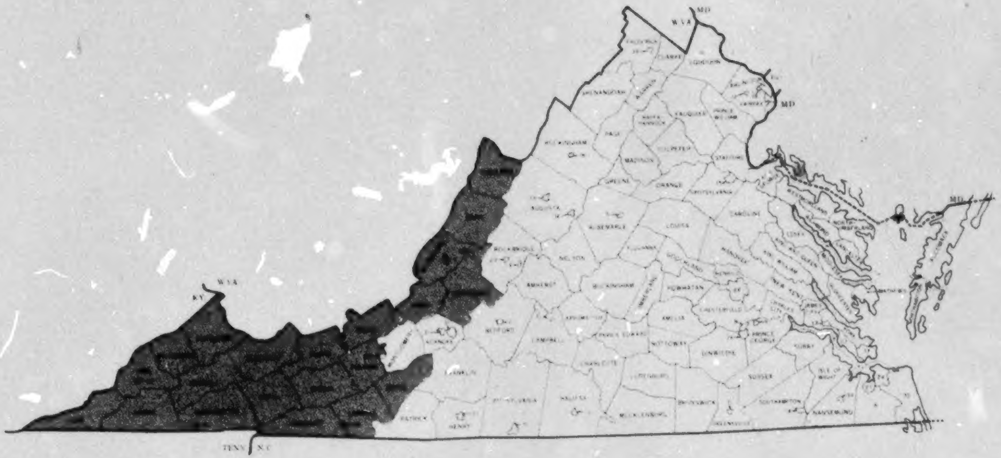
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Bays Mountain Environmental Laboratory[1]	Sullivan	$ 39,700	$ 60,676
Appalachian Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	35,241	98,654
East Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	77,684	103,579
First Tennessee-Virginia Development District[1]	Multicounty	64,410	85,880
Industrial Development Technical Training & Assistance	Multicounty	70,200	131,500
Second Home Industry Study	Multicounty	21,388	37,666
South Central Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	22,284	29,712
Southeast Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	87,730	116,974
State Management Assistance[2]	Multicounty	1,880	18,658
Upper Cumberland Development District[1]	Multicounty	84,792	113,057
Upper Cumberland Educational Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	32,361	50,191
Upper East Tennessee Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	59,989	67,409
Upper East Tennessee Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	60,547	80,747
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 658,206**	**$ 994,703**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

[5] An additional $130,046 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Tennessee amounted to $7,244,952.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Virginia



	Population (in thousands) 1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**4,648**	**4,908**	**5.6%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**470.3**	**492.1**	**4.7%**
Alleghany	12.5	12.4	− .4%
Bath	5.2	4.9	−4.7
Bland	5.4	5.3	−1.7
Botetourt	18.2	20.1	10.6
Buchanan	32.1	33.6	4.8
Carroll	23.1	23.4	1.4
Craig	3.5	3.7	4.1
Dickenson	16.1	17.6	9.2
Floyd	9.8	10.0	2.5
Giles	16.7	16.3	−2.9
Grayson	15.4	15.4	− .3
Highland	2.5	2.5	.6
Lee	20.3	22.7	11.8
Pulaski	29.6	31.6	6.9
Russell	24.5	24.9	1.6
Scott	24.4	24.4	− .1
Smyth	31.3	32.1	2.4
Tazewell	39.8	44.1	10.7
Washington	40.8	39.4*	−3.4*
Wise	35.9	39.3	9.4
Wythe	22.1	23.5	6.2
Bristol**	14.9	19.8*	33.0*
Clifton Forge**	5.5	5.0	−8.3
Covington**	10.1	9.4	−6.4
Galax**	6.3	6.3	.4
Norton**	4.2	4.2	1.2

*Bristol annexed 7.1 square miles with an estimated population of 5,200 from Washington County effective January 1, 1974.

**Independent cities.

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 127.

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Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Preschool Handicapped Children's Program[1]	Dickenson	$ 42,488	$ 66,958
DILENOWISCO Child Development Program—Center Based[1]	Multicounty	172,436	323,674
DILENOWISCO Early Childhood Development Program —Home Based[1]	Multicounty	147,576	295,152
Early Childhood Development Program—Cumberland Plateau[1]	Multicounty	84,971	169,942
Program Analysis Coordination & Education[1]	Multicounty	59,421	83,527
Regional Child Development Center Preschool Program[1]	Multicounty	53,885	119,624
Regional Child Development Center Satellite Program[1]	Multicounty	84,835	137,809
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 645,612**	**$1,196,686**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Wise	$ 41,834	$ 59,423
Dental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	157,866	208,688
Epidemiology Technician Training & Services[1]	Multicounty	9,016	12,022

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Lebanon Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Multicounty	39,178	62,867
LENOWISCO Environmental Improvement Program[4]	Multicounty	93,045	122,106
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	96,878	129,170
Public Health Social Services[1]	Multicounty	24,969	32,959
Southwest Virginia Consortium for Health & Child Development[1]	Multicounty	90,000	120,000
Student American Medical Association[1]	Multicounty	45,244	87,074
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 598,030**	**$ 834,309**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total eligible Cost
Low- & Moderate-Income Housing Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	$ 103,754	$ 103,754
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 103,754**	**$ 103,754**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
High School Vocational Wing[3]	City of Galax	$ 34,531	$ 65,472	$ 103,595	$ 276,253
Dabney S. Lancaster Community College Occupational Equipment	Alleghany	30,805	13,956	0	83,324
Jackson River Vocational Center Equipment	Alleghany	81,000	40,986	0	162,000
High School Vocational Wing[3]	Bath	245,420	104,549	0	490,840
Vocational Education Center[3]	Botetourt	222,010	69,267	0	444,020
Vocational School Addition[3]	Buchanan	174,360	78,462	0	348,720
Vocational School Addition	Giles	250,000	102,000	0	500,000
High School Vocational Occupational Equipment	Highland	39,272	17,673	0	78,545
New River Community College Occupational Equipment	Pulaski	10,336	4,197	0	44,000
Vocational Center Addition[3]	Russell	368,417	20,921	0	526,132
Vocational Center Addition[3]	Scott	72,500	35,235	0	145,000
Vocational School Addition	Smyth	750,000	301,500	0	1,500,000
Community College Occupational Equipment	Tazewell	55,084	24,457	0	110,168
Highlands Community College Equipment	Washington	30,876	14,635	0	61,752
Mountain Empire Community College Occupational Equipment	Wise	20,500	10,332	0	41,000
Vocational Center Construction	Wise	1,778,926	939,273	0	3,557,852

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Wytheville Community College Occupational Equipment	Wythe	15,058	6,047	0	30,116
Learning in Transit Consortium	Multicounty	85,545	0	0	171,090
Vocational Education Programs Expansion[1]	Multicounty	300,000	0	0	633,072
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$4,564,640**	**$1,848,962**	**$ 103,595**	**$9,203,884**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Public Library Construction	Alleghany	$ 20,000	$ 67,000	$ 179,360
Public Health Center Construction	Botetourt	60,972	175,209	350,418
Sanitary Sewerage Facilities	Botetourt	350,000	350,000	2,295,000
Water Filtration Plant	Dickenson	260,000	260,000	1,190,000
Water Transmission Line	Dickenson	200,000	200,000	1,397,300
Equipment—Southwest Virginia Community College	Tazewell	7,473	16,832	33,664
Equipment—Mountain Empire Community College	Wise	1,787	3,545	7,090
Water Distribution System	Wise	283,000	254,541	671,926
Water Transmission Line	Multicounty	637,500	637,500	2,480,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$1,820,732**	**$1,964,627**	**$8,604,758**

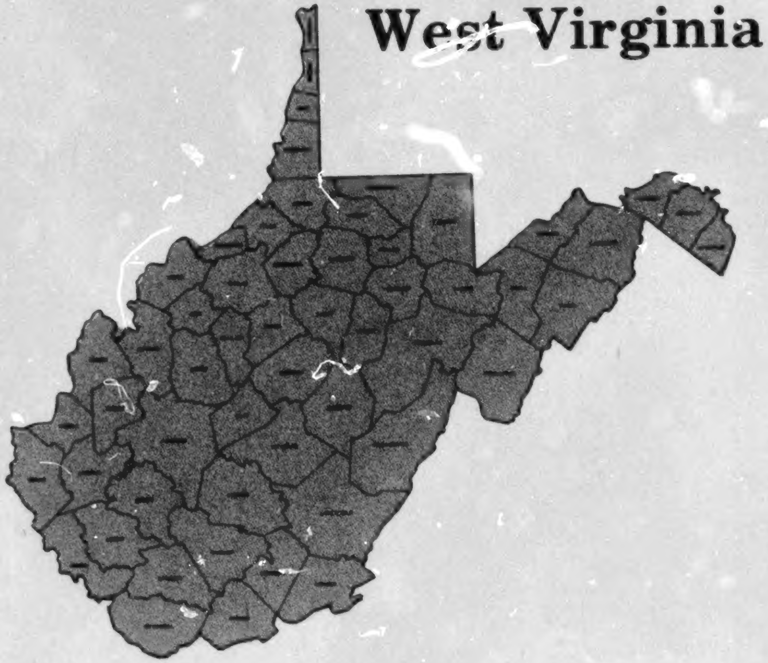
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	$ 12,070	$ 16,500
Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	54,614	72,819
Fifth Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	59,500	85,640
Fifth Planning District Commission[2]	Multicounty	3,995	3,995
LENOWISCO Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	100,000	135,210
Local Government Liaison	Multicounty	61,492	118,254
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	90,000	141,176
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission[4]	Multicounty	16,300	21,735
New River Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	49,925	96,010
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 447,896**	**$ 691,339**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

West Virginia



Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1974	Percentage of Change 1970-74
State Total	**1,744**	**1,791**	**2.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,744.2**	**1,790.7**	**2.7%**
Barbour	14.0	15.3	9.3%
Berkeley	36.4	40.2	10.6
Boone	25.1	27.3	8.7
Braxton	12.7	13.2	4.2
Brooke	30.4	30.2	– .8
Cabell	106.9	105.7	–1.1
Calhoun	7.0	7.4	4.8
Clay	9.3	9.7	3.6
Doddridge	6.4	6.6	2.6
Fayette	49.3	52.5	6.4
Gilmer	7.8	8.0	3.2
Grant	8.6	8.9	3.5
Greenbrier	32.1	32.9	2.5
Hampshire	11.7	13.0	11.3
Hancock	39.7	40.4	1.6
Hardy	8.9	9.1	2.7
Harrison	73.0	74.8	2.4
Jackson	20.9	21.9	4.7
Jefferson	21.3	23.8	11.9
Kanawha	229.5	223.7	–2.6
Lewis	17.8	17.7	– .9
Lincoln	18.9	20.1	6.3
Logan	46.3	46.1	– .3
Marion	61.4	63.6	3.7
Marshall	37.6	38.5	2.5
Mason	24.3	25.8	6.2
McDowell	50.7	50.1	–1.1
Mercer	63.2	65.9	4.2
Mineral	23.1	24.5	6.2
Mingo	32.8	33.5	2.1
Monongalia	63.7	68.8	8.0
Monroe	11.3	11.5	1.9
Morgan	8.5	8.5	– .1
Nicholas	22.6	24.0	6.4
Ohio	63.4	61.8	–2.5
Pendleton	7.0	7.4	5.3
Pleasants	7.3	7.6	4.4
Pocahontas	8.9	8.5	–4.7
Preston	25.5	26.7	4.9
Putnam	27.6	30.1	8.9
Raleigh	70.1	75.5	7.7
Randolph	24.6	25.9	5.4
Ritchie	10.1	10.3	1.2
Roane	14.1	14.8	5.1
Summers	13.2	13.5	2.2
Taylor	13.9	15.0	7.8
Tucker	7.4	7.4	– .7
Tyler	9.9	9.8	–1.4
Upshur	19.1	21.1	10.8
Wayne	37.6	38.2	1.7
Webster	9.8	10.1	3.0
Wetzel	20.3	20.8	2.5
Wirt	4.2	4.4	6.5
Wood	86.8	86.4	– .5
Wyoming	30.1	32.2	6.9

County figures are 1974 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program fo. Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 121.

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Growth & Development Center[1]	Greenbrier	$ 13,785	$ 41,354	$ 55,139
Child Development Social Work Field Instruction Unit[1]	Multicounty	60,732	0	82,913
Children's Mental Health Services—Control Office[1]	Multicounty	23,923	0	32,775
Children's Mental Health Services—Region I[1]	Multicounty	26,841	0	47,294
Children's Mental Health Services—Region IV[1]	Multicounty	49,182	0	85,837
Children's Mental Health Services—Region V[1]	Multicounty	52,405	0	86,438
Children's Mental Health Services—Region VI[1]	Multicounty	60,581	0	80,774
Children's Mental Health Services—Region VII[1]	Multicounty	52,372	0	69,829
Comprehensive Early Learning & Child Care System[1]	Multicounty	105,891	326,597	435,463
Coordination & Technical Assistance—Areas A & B[1]	Multicounty	65,056	203,136	270,184
Dental Health Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	66,000	0	88,000
Early Childhood Diagnostic Center[1]	Multicounty	75,711	35,923	149,061
Early Learning & Child Care System[1]	Multicounty	99,953	216,048	575,141
Early Learning & Child Care System—Regions I, V, VII[1]	Multicounty	106,765	324,295	432,060
Maternal & Child Health Demonstration	Multicounty	316,861	0	422,481
Maternal & Child Health Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	592,238	7,000	799,020
Maternal & Child Health Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	316,861	0	439,282
Maternal & Child Health Demonstration[1]	Multicounty	592,238	0	817,767
Medical Treatment Services for Crippled Children[1]	Multicounty	75,000	0	100,000
Multiservice Program for Adolescent Pregnant Girls[1]	Multicounty	53,884	170,016	226,688
Professional Foster Parents[1]	Multicounty	40,365	127,171	169,561
Therapeutic Preschool Program	Multicounty	10,000	20,877	38,596
Therapeutic Preschool Program[1]	Multicounty	9,000	20,725	39,625
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,865,644**	**$1,493,142**	**$5,543,928**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
New Haven Medical Clinic	Fayette	$ 161,420	$ 10,450	$ 254,839
Mountain Top Medical Center	Grant	130,810	15,000	331,890
Love Memorial Clinic	Hardy	84,402	0	89,992

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Family Practice Residency Clinic[3]	Harrison	75,000	0	240,650
Cabin Creek Health Center	Kanawha	50,000	0	62,500
Primary Care Center	Lincoln	59,603	0	134,277
Buffalo Creek Health Center Construction & Equipment	Logan	174,000	0	217,500
Sanitary Landfill	Logan	124,983	0	205,314
Tridistrict Community Health Clinic	McDowell	58,000	0	89,960
Tridistrict Community Health Clinic Construction	McDowell	150,000	0	195,000
Matewan Community Health Center	Mingo	185,333	0	360,333
Clay-Battelle Community Health Center[4]	Monongalia	19,707	0	19,707
Summersville Hospital Outpatient Center	Nicholas	121,201	15,000	250,251
Emergency Care Communication & Transportation[1]	Multicounty	345,973	0	1,069,067
Environmental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	176,819	0	365,844
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	162,285	0	216,380
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$2,079,536**	**$ 40,450**	**$4,103,504**

Section 205 (Mining)

Project	Counties Served	Section 205 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Rivesville Mine Waste Site Reclamation	Marion	$ 238,772	$ 318,362
Flemington Mine Waste Site Reclamation	Taylor	45,000	60,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 283,772**	**$ 378,362**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Comprehensive High School Vocational Technical Wing	Fayette	$ 275,000	$ 275,000	$ 950,000
United Career Center	Harrison	450,000	150,000	1,000,000
Vocational Technical Center	Marion	1,500,000	0	2,500,000
Vocational Technical Center	Monongalia	625,000	425,000	1,775,000
Vocational Technical Comprehensive High School	Ohio	1,300,000	300,000	2,000,000
Vocational Technical Center	Putnam	437,505	0	737,505
Vocational Technical Center	Raleigh	600,000	300,000	1,900,000
Vocational Technical Career Center	Randolph	200,000	400,000	950,000
High School Vocational Education Unit	Ritchie	231,000	0	831,000
Vocational Technical Center	Upshur	175,000	0	800,000
Vocational Technical Center	Wetzel	500,000	100,000	1,000,000
Total Approved in FY 1975	Wyoming	250,000	150,000	700,000
		$6,543,505	**$2,100,000**	**$15,143,505**

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Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Hospital Modernization & Expansion	Barbour	$ 348,800	$ 131,200	$ 600,000
Airport Safety Improvements	Berkeley	471,524	31,434	628,698
Park[3]	Berkeley	14,283	23,806	47,612
Park Improvements	Brooke	18,722	31,204	62,408
Recreation Park	Brooke	13,731	22,887	45,773
Public Health Center Construction	Cabell	198,450	330,750	661,500
Water System	Grant	200,000	180,000	1,120,000
Renovation & Equipment—Greenbrier College of Osteopathic Medicine	Greenbrier	425,000	0	531,250
Water System	Hancock	465,000	116,000	985,857
Personal Care Center Construction & Renovation	Harrison	60,000	50,000	137,500
Physical Education Building Construction—Salem College[3]	Harrison	31,741	0	36,741
Public Library[3]	Harrison	112,000	60,000	497,000
Airport Construction	Jackson	69,696	1,045,440	1,393,920
Airport Construction[3]	Jackson	7,366	118,304	157,739
Sewage System Construction	Jefferson	87,400	1,311,000	1,748,000
Public Health Center Construction	Kanawha	643,641	987,735	2,145,470
Park[3]	Lewis	39,181	65,302	130,604
Airport	Logan	153,107	2,296,607	3,062,141
Sewage System	Logan	327,710	4,915,720	6,554,300
Park[3]	Marshall	44,349	73,915	147,830
Public Library Construction	Mason	175,000	5,000	500,000
Airport Safety Improvements[4]	Mercer	3,089	46,324	61,766
Sewage System Construction	Mercer	250,000	3,820,500	5,094,000
Recreational Park[3]	Mingo	16,140	26,900	53,800
Public Library Construction	Nicholas	45,000	5,000	225,000
Water System Extension Construction	Preston	112,000	0	195,200
Public Library[3]	Putnam	50,000	0	175,000
Airport Improvements	Raleigh	15,705	235,574	314,099
Student Union Auditorium—Davis and Elkins College[2]	Randolph	305,000	0	305,000
Library Construction	Roane	125,000	92,236	650,000
Park Recreation Facilities Construction	Summers	67,000	5,000	90,000
Park Improvements	Tucker	500,000	140,000	800,000
Water System	Tucker	234,500	401,500	835,900
Hospital Addition Construction & Equipment	Tyler	260,800	0	326,000
Hospital Construction & Equipment[3]	Tyler	100,000	0	155,296
Public Library Construction	Wetzel	95,000	10,000	460,000
Community Center[3]	Wirt	15,459	0	19,412
Public Library Construction	Wood	440,000	10,000	1,750,000
Airport Improvements	Wyoming	12,500	187,500	250,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$6,553,894**	**$16,776,838**	**$32,954,816**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Marshall University Medical School	Cabell	$ 150,000	$ 200,000
B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council[1]	Multicounty	20,000	26,667
B-H-J Metropolitan Planning Commission[1]	Multicounty	36,750	49,000
B-H-J Metropolitan Planning Commission[4]	Multicounty	9,977	13,477
Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission[1]	Multicounty	33,088	44,118
Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission[2]	Multicounty	14,805	19,740
Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	36,000	48,000
Gauley Regional Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	49,686	66,248
Mid-Ohio Valley Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	41,080	54,774
Mid-Ohio Valley Planning Council[4]	Multicounty	2,064	2,752
Region 1 Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	72,900	97,201
Region 1 Planning & Development Council[4]	Multicounty	39,500	52,667
Region 2 Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	50,000	66,667
Region 6 Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	71,500	95,333
Region 7 Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	43,500	58,000
Regional Early Childhood Demonstration Centers[1]	Multicounty	56,834	230,473
State Management Assistance[1]	Multicounty	45,000	60,000
Total Approved in FY 1975		**$ 772,684**	**$1,185,117**

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Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 61.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Appendix B

Local Development Districts
See the map on page 121.

Alabama

1A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
(205) 383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
(205) 355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
350 Central Bank Building
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
(205) 533-3333
Counties: De Kalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
(205) 345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
(205) 251-8134
Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36201
(205) 237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(205) 262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Drawer 1467
Rome, Georgia 30161
(404) 234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
(404) 536-3431
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
(404) 882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
(404) 548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 North Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
(404) 226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
(606) 564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

Note: Parenthesis indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
(606) 739-4144
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
120 East Reynolds Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
(606) 272-6656
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
(606) 674-6355
Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
(606) 886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
(502) 343-3154
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
(606) 864-7391
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3 I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 986
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
(606) 436-3158
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
(429 East Tenth Street)
P.O. Box 154
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
(502) 781-2381
Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510—Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
(301) 722-6885
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Post Office Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
(601) 728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
(601) 489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
(601) 325-3855
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
(601) 683-2007
Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Lake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

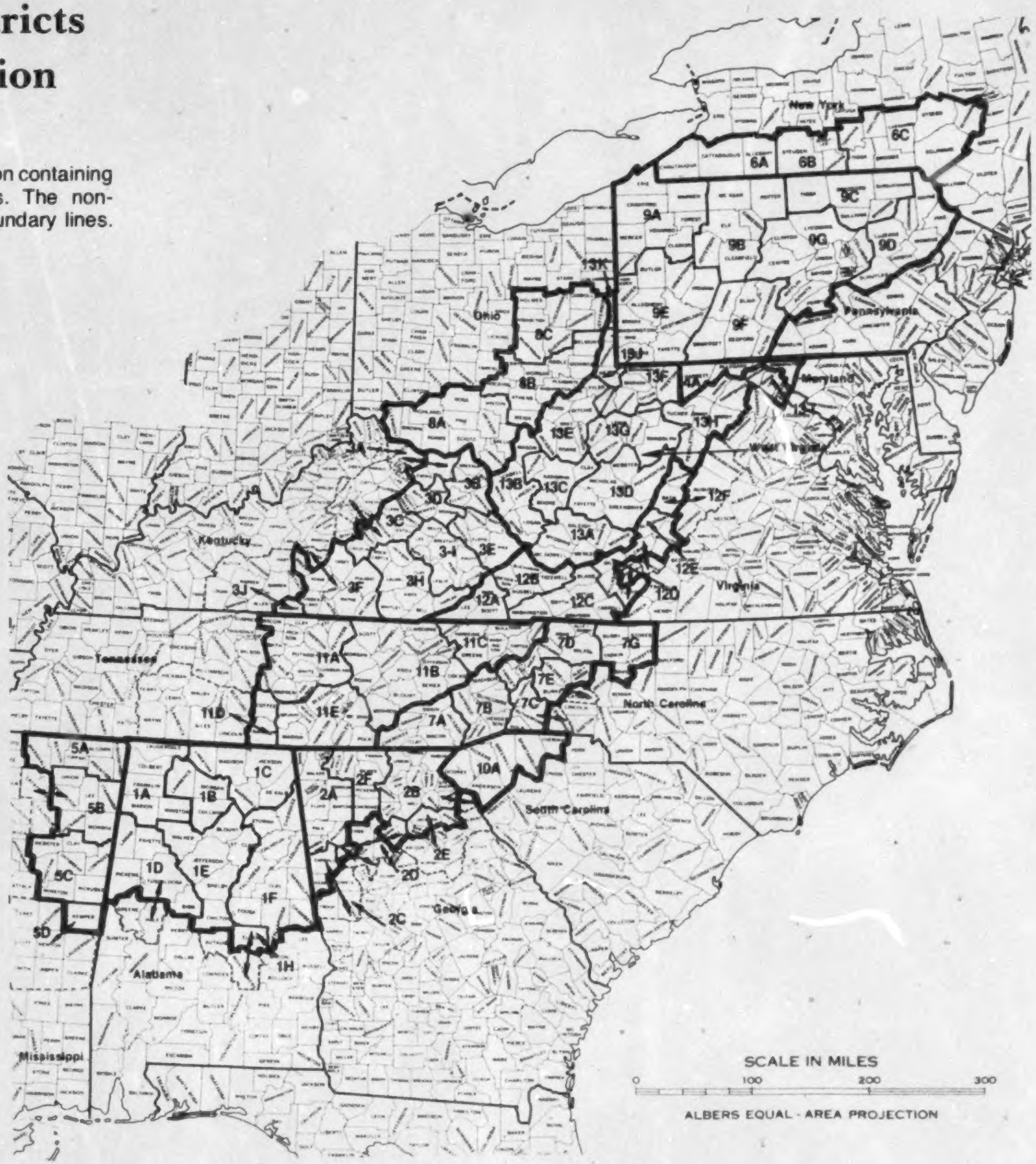
New York

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
24 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
(716) 945-5303
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
(607) 962-3021/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region

This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.


New York
6A
6B
6C
9A
9B
9C
9D
9E
9F
9G
Pennsylvania
Ohio
8A
8B
8C
13A
13B
13C
13D
13E
13F
13G
13H
13I
Maryland
West Virginia
Kentucky
3A
3B
3C
3D
3E
3F
3H
3-I
3J
12A
12B
12C
12D
12E
12F
Virginia
Tennessee
11A
11B
11C
11D
11E
7A
7B
7C
7D
7E
7G
North Carolina
10A
South Carolina
5A
5B
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5D
1A
1B
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1H
2A
2B
2C
2D
2E
2F
Georgia
Alabama
Mississippi
SCALE IN MILES
0
100
200
300
ALBERS EQUAL - AREA PROJECTION

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
Broome County Office Building
Government Plaza
P.O. Box 1766
Binghampton, New York 13902
(607) 772-2856
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
Route 3, P.O. Box 338
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
(704) 586-2117
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
P.O. Box 2175
755 Merriman Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28802
(704) 254-8131
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
(704) 287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherfordton (Cleveland)

7D: Region D Council of Governments
Executive Arts Building
Furman Road
Boone, North Carolina 28607
(704) 264-5558
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

7E: Western Piedmont Council of Governments
P.O. Box 807
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
(704) 328-2936
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell

7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
(919) 722-9346
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
(614) 354-4716
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Building, Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
(614) 374-9536
Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
326 Highland Avenue
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
(614) 439-4471
Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
(814) 437-3024
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 377
212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
(814) 773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
(717) 265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
(717) 655-5581
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building

355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
310 Union Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
(814) 946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
(717) 524-4491
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Century Plaza Building D
Drawer 6668, 211 Century Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
(803) 242-9733
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
(615) 432-4111
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, De Kalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
(615) 974-2386
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
(615) 928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington and Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
805 Nashville Highway
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
(615) 381-2040
Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
(615) 266-5781
Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. 58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
(703) 431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
(703) 889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
(703) 783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
(703) 639-9313
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
Post Office Drawer 2569
145 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
(703) 343-4417
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
(703) 885-5174
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning Council
201 Blair Building
Beckley, West Virginia 25801
(304) 252-6208
Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning Council
Room 305—Cabell County Courthouse
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
(304) 523-7434
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne; Boyd County, Kentucky; Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 344-2541
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 505
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
(304) 872-4970
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council
217 Fourth Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 485-3801
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
201 Deveny Building
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
(304) 366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

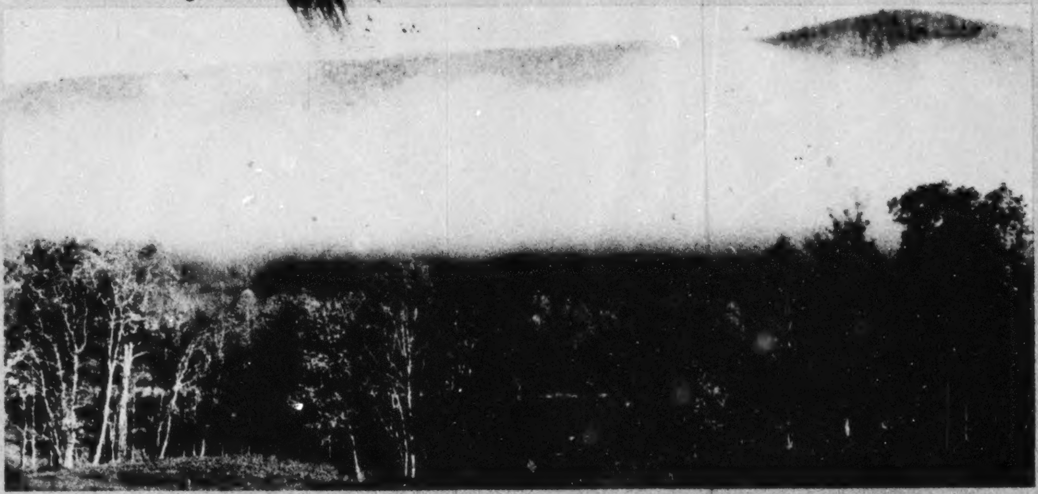
13G: Region 7 Planning Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
(304) 472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Ran[illegible]ph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planni[illegible] Council
One Virginia Ave[illegible]
Petersburg, West [illegible]a 26847
(304) 257-3091
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13 I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
121 West King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
(304) 263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission
2177 National Road
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
(304) 242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel and Belmont County, Ohio

13K: BHJ Planning Commission
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
(614) 282-3685
Counties: Brooke, Hancock; Jefferson County, Ohio



W. H. Blanton